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SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Prepared for:
United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Rock Springs District Office
Rock Springs, Wyoming

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Harbridge House, Inc.
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INTRODUCTION

This Social-Economic Profile (SEP) of western and southwestern Wyoming was prepared for the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs District Office located in Rock Springs, Wyoming. It was prepared by Harbridge House, Inc. under contract number YA-512-CT6-261 and in accordance with the Bureau of Land Management's SEP Manual (1606). According to that source, a social-economic profile is an information document used to gather, organize, and record relevant data and their sources and to identify and analyze the social and economic issues, characteristics, problems, and major trends of the area being examined. The significance of the data to national resource lands is also considered.

The Social-Economic Profile Area (SEPA) described in this document consists of the five counties which make up the Rock Springs BLM District in western and southwestern Wyoming. These are Sweetwater, Lincoln, Uinta, Sublette, and Teton Counties (see Exhibit I-1 following). The District is bordered by Idaho to the west and Utah to the south. Colorado is also nearby to the southeast. Generally speaking, these five counties comprise a large segment of the state and constitute an important economic resource of Wyoming based upon the activities that are occurring there.

Sweetwater County is the major focus for this report due to its recent growth and development related to energy and mineral resource activities. Green River and Rock Springs, the two principal cities in the county, are likewise centers of this activity and the major economic centers of the region. The area's "boom" growth has been centered here. Lincoln and Uinta Counties are less urbanized, yet have traditionally been coal development areas, particularly around Kemmerer, Wyoming, in southern Lincoln County. These areas are currently experiencing increased development as a result of the Sweetwater County boom, and it is expected that growth in this entire southwestern corner of the state will continue into the future. Northern

Lincoln County, in the area of the Star Valley, is predominantly agricultural with dairy farming a major activity. Teton County is an important recreational and tourist area in the SEPA and economic activity there is generated by the seasonal influx of visitors and second-home residents seeking to participate in the year-round activities and take advantage of the county's proximity to Yellowstone National Park to the north. Sublette County is the least developed and urbanized of the SEPA counties, and constitutes an important resource in terms of future land and mineral development.

Population and employment figures, income levels, housing markets, and provision of public services and the local fiscal base have all been affected by the tremendous growth in the area resulting from energy and mineral developments. In most cases, the state and local governments' ability to deal with the rapid changes to the communities affected has been severely strained due to the often unpredictable nature of the growth patterns that have occurred. A cycle of boom-bust population growth in the past was not repeated during the early 1970s so that expected stabilization of these areas has only recently begun to occur. In the meantime, the pressures of increased population upon communities have sometimes been beyond the scope of local authorities and resources to deal with them. Indications are that local governments and the state are in the process of dealing with many of these problems and are beginning to plan for future development which, indications show, will continue at a slower but steady pace.

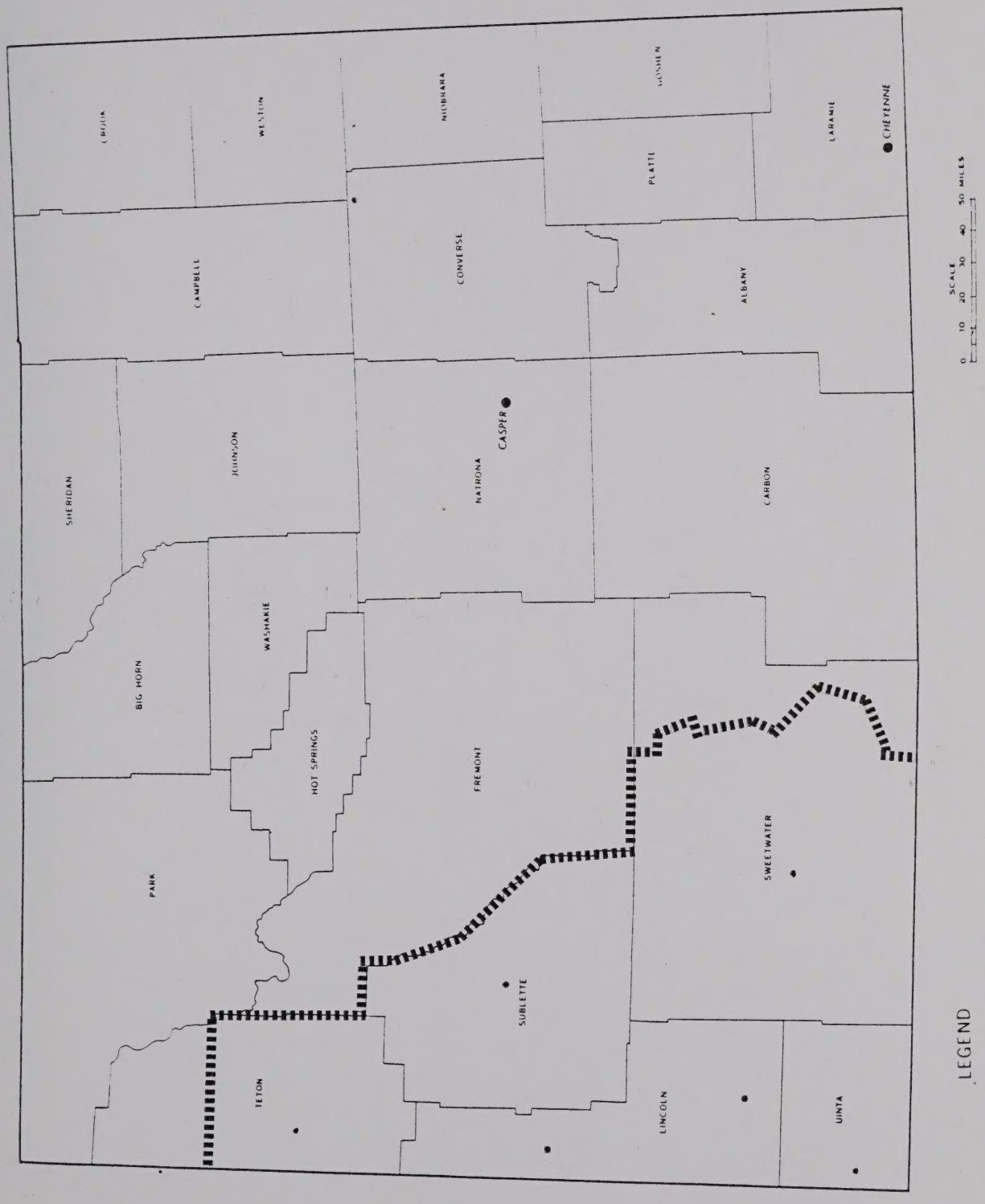
This profile is based upon existing sources of data and information which have been assembled and analyzed. It is divided into two parts: Part I deals with the Social and Economic factors which make up the area; Part II describes the Infrastructure elements which exist there. Each topic examined in this SEP is discussed separately within the framework of the report and is integrated to provide an orientation and descriptive profile of the SEP area as well as an evaluation of the current state of the data and findings presented.

An annotated bibliography of all relevant sources of data and of persons or offices/agencies contacted in the course of preparation of the document is included as an appendix to this report. Normally, an SEP contains a section on Bureau relationships. However, in this document this was omitted from the contract and can be found elsewhere in the District's data base. There is, however, a discussion included of significant planning activities and contracts of which the Bureau's State and District offices should be aware.

This SEP report is intended as an easy reference document to be used in making subsequent planning and management decisions. It is an initial gathering of social and economic data, most efficiently handled on a sub-state regional scale, and in conjunction with the library of reference materials which is maintained in the BLM District Office. The SEP is used in the development of more specific Planning Area Analysis (PAA) documents intended for use in analyzing the SEP data on a smaller scale. Data from both the social-economic profile and the planning area analysis provide input into the management decisions and framework of the Bureau's State and District activities.

EXHIBIT 1

ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT
SEPA



I. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC FACTORS

A. Population

1. Numbers: Past, Present, and Projected

Wyoming has an extremely small population; of the 50 states, only Alaska has fewer people than Wyoming. Although it is the ninth largest state, state, Wyoming had a 1975 population of 374,000 persons -- .2 percent of the national population. The five-county Social-Economic Profile Area (SEPA) is also very sparsely populated . In 1975, 66,700 persons lived in the Rock Springs District -- 18 percent of Wyoming's total population.

The population of Wyoming, the Rock Springs SEPA, and the five SEPA counties is given in Exhibit I-A-1. As this exhibit shows, the population was relatively stable until 1970. From 1970-1975, Wyoming experienced a population increase of 12.6 percent (Exhibit I-A-2), more than double the national increase of approximately five percent. From a population growth of only 3.4 percent from 1960 to 1970, the Rock Springs SEPA experienced a 56.2 percent increase from 1970 to 1975. While all five counties increased their population since 1970, Sweetwater County showed the largest growth at 104.4 percent.

A major reason for this unprecedented population growth since 1970 is the increased national demand for energy. Wyoming, particularly the Rock Springs SEPA, is rich in coal, oil, and natural gas. Trona, discovered in the Green River Basin in 1938, became increasingly important by the early 1970s as polluting synthetic soda ash plants closed. The construction of the Jim Bridger Power Plant at the same time as coal and trona mining increased, created labor demands which could not be met by the resident labor force. As a result, workers, many with families, poured into the area; 17,709 new residents moved into Sweetwater County alone. Of the five counties in the area, only Sublett has experienced an in-migration lower than that of the state average.

Exhibit I-A-3 shows the population of cities and towns within the SEPA. While those within Lincoln, Sublette, and Uinta Counties have shown population

increases (with the exception of Evanston in Uinta County) from 1970 to 1973; Jackson, in Teton County; and to a greater extent, all Sweetwater County communities have experienced enormous growth in the three-year period. Generally, a community can comfortably absorb a population increase of five percent per year.[1] Jackson, Granger, Green River, Rock Springs, South Superior, and Wamsutter have all experienced population increases well above five percent annually, as Exhibit I-A-3 illustrates. Such a rapid rate of growth may generate a "boom" in a small community. Green River and Rock Springs in particular have suffered the effects of rapid "boom town" population growth.

Population projections are available from many sources for Sweetwater County. Projections from five sources are given in Exhibit I-A-4. Of these, those estimated by the Bureau of Reclamation differ by the greatest amount from those taken from other sources. The projections which correspond most closely to other estimates of Sweetwater County's future population are the conservative figures developed by the Denver Research Institute. These figures have been included in a summary exhibit (Exhibit I-A-8) of SEPA county population projections. Because the Denver Research Institute projections extend only to 1985, estimates developed by THK Associates, Inc., were used for the 1990 Sweetwater County population. Use of THK estimates with Denver Research Institute projections, yields a believable population curve for the county. Most sources estimate Sweetwater County's 1975 population to be significantly higher than U. S. Census estimates; therefore, unless otherwise noted, the 1975 Sweetwater population discussed in this section, and presented in the exhibits, is that given by the Denver Research Institute.

Population projections for Green River and Rock Springs are given in Exhibit I-A-5. As a glance at this exhibit demonstrates, the disparity between figures from various sources is not great. The County Planner's estimates are for 1974, while those from THK are 1976 figures. In a "boom town" situation, the two-year difference between estimates may, to some degree, be attributed to growth.

Projections for Lincoln and Unita Counties are given in Exhibits I-A-6 and I-A-7. With the exception of the Bureau of Reclamation estimates, the different sources make similar population estimates. The summary exhibit includes the projections made by the Department of Economic Planning and Development for both counties since these are the most recent estimates.

Population projections for Sublette and Teton Counties were taken from the Bureau of Reclamation since no other figures were available. These estimates do not take into consideration the possibility of large-scale development in the counties. If major mining activity should occur, or if Teton and Sublette were to experience a great deal of spillover population growth as a result of mining in other counties, these projections may underestimate the population increases which Teton and Sublette Counties could experience.

Future population growth in the area will probably depend upon the speed and extent of future energy-related developments, particularly in Kemmerer (Lincoln County) and Rock Springs-Green River (Sweetwater County). The population increase in Sweetwater County will probably continue, but the large "boom" growth within Sweetwater should slow to a more moderate rate of increase -- 20.5 percent growth from 1975 to 1980; 29.8 percent from 1980 to 1985; and a predominantly moderate growth rate of 9.1 percent from 1985 to 1990. Since 1970, the population of Sweetwater County has doubled as over 19,000 new residents were added. By 1985, the population is projected to increase by over 21,000 persons. However, the impact of the expected 21,000 new residents will occur over a fifteen-year period; the effect of the population growth may, therefore, be less severe than that recently experienced by Sweetwater County. No other SEPA county is projected to experience population increases as large as those anticipated in Sweetwater County. While Lincoln County should have about 2300 additional residents by 1980, and 4300 more persons by 1985, these amounts are rather small compared to the population influx to Sweetwater. However, while not as many persons are expected to reside in

Lincoln County by 1985 as are anticipated for Sweetwater, Lincoln County has a lower initial population, the impact, therefore, of the projected population growth may be felt as keenly in Lincoln as within Sweetwater County. The projected growth rates of Sublette, Teton, and Uinta Counties are much lower than those expected in Sweetwater and Lincoln.

2. Age and Sex Distribution

The 1970 Census is the most complete source of information on county age distribution. Unfortunately, this source is outdated and, given the rapid population growth occurring in the area, is probably unreliable for current planning purposes. However, because it is the only source of such information for all five counties, the Census data has been used in Exhibits I-A-9 and I-A-10. In 1970, the median ages of SEPA counties were close to the state average of 27.2 years. Uinta County had the highest median age, 29.3, as well as the largest percentage of residents who were 65 years of age or older (10.3 percent). Sweetwater County also had a median age of 29 years, which was above that of the state. Teton County residents had a median age of 27.4 years -- about the same as that of the state; while Lincoln and Sublette Counties had slightly younger populations of 26.7 and 26.9 years, respectively.

Recent age distribution data was available only for Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta Counties. This information is presented in Exhibit I-A-11. As a comparison of 1970 and 1975 figures show, the median age in Sweetwater decreased from 29.0 in 1970 to 27.7 years in 1975. Uinta County experienced a decline in median age from 29.3 in 1970 to 27.4 in 1975, a decrease of almost two years in median population age. Much of the decline in age may be attributable to the influx of construction and other workers (many with young families) to the area.

Sex distributions for the five SEPA counties, the SEPA, and for Wyoming are presented in Exhibit I-A-12. In every area except Lincoln County there are more males than females. Nationally, females outnumber males;

the relatively large number of males in Wyoming, the SEPA, and in Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta Counties is due, to a large extent, to the high level of construction and mining activity in these areas. These activities employ males predominantly, many of whom are single, or if married, may enter the area to work on construction or mining projects for a short period of time, leaving their families at a more permanent place of residence. Thus, the presence of relatively large numbers of men, often without their wives and children, would tend to cause an unusually high percentage of males in the population of Rock Springs SEPA, as well as within Wyoming as a whole.

3. Migration and Residence

The largest percentage of the SEPA's population reside in Sweetwater County; this percentage has increased since 1970. Exhibit I-A-13 demonstrates the rapid increase in the population of Sweetwater County relative to other counties within the SEPA. Each county maintained a fairly stable percentage share of the area population from 1960 to 1970. However, in 1975 the contribution of Sweetwater County increased by 14 percentage points, while the share of all of the other four counties decreased. The increase, since 1970, in Sweetwater's share of the district's total population is due to the large numbers of in-migrants to Sweetwater between 1970 and 1975. In that five-year period, 1500 persons entered the County, almost one half of the total 3300 in-migrants to the five-county area. While every major community in Sweetwater County has experienced large in-migration, Rock Springs and Green River have attracted the largest number of these new residents. Within Teton County, the in-migration has primarily affected Jackson, which increased its population by 546 in the three-year period between 1970 and 1973 alone, see Exhibit I-A-3. Sublette and Lincoln Counties, by 1975, had experienced relatively minor in-migration (500 new residents to Lincoln and fewer than 50 to Sublette). Uinta County attracted 1400 in-migrants from 1970 to 1975.

4. Population Density and Urban-Rural Populations

The combination of Wyoming's small population and the large size of the state means that population density is very low. While the United States average approximates 60 people per square mile, Wyoming has a population density of about four persons per square mile. The Rock Springs Social-Economic Profile Area (SEPA) has a population which is more sparse than the state's -- only 2.5 persons per square mile.

Exhibit I-A-14 shows the area and population density of each SEPA county and the state. Although population growth has been rapid, the area is still very sparsely settled, only Uinta has a population density greater than that of the state as a whole and all are far below the national population density. Sublette, with only .8 persons per square mile, is the most sparsely populated SEPA county, Teton County also has few (1.1) persons per square mile. Sweetwater, 3.6 persons per square mile, and Uinta, 4.3 persons per square mile, are the most densely settled counties, and are also the counties with the largest number of urban residents. Lincoln County's population density of 2.4 persons per square mile is about average for the SEPA.

The percentage of urban, rural farm, and rural non-farm residents in each county is given in Exhibit I-A-15. The only available source for such information was the 1970 Census. Since much growth has occurred since 1970, these figures may not accurately reflect the current urban-rural mix. In 1970 Lincoln and Sublette Counties were completely rural. Since Kemmerer in Lincoln County has had an increasing population, it is extremely likely that the population of Kemmerer may now be over 2500 -- the U. S. Census definition of urban. If so, the current population of Lincoln County (9800 persons) would be approximately 25 percent urban.

5. Ethnic and Minority Composition

Ethnic groups comprise a very small proportion of Wyoming's total population. Of a total population in 1974 of 359,400 persons, only 31,195 or 8.2 percent were minority group members as Exhibit I-A-16 illustrates. The

Rock Springs SEPA has a smaller proportion of ethnic residents than does the state -- only 7.4 percent of the district's population are minority group members. While 11 percent of the United States population is Black, Blacks comprise only .8 percent of Wyoming's population, and .6 percent of the population of the SEPA. Sweetwater County has 335 Black residents, of a total 357 Black SEPA residents. The presence of the vast majority of the ethnic SEPA population (with the exception of Native Americans) within Sweetwater County is due to the large city of Rock Springs, the labor demands of area mines and powerplants, and long-time ethnic residence (due, in part, to railroad construction) in Sweetwater County. Lincoln, Sublette, Teton, and Uinta Counties are predominantly rural. Therefore, the large urban areas in which minority groups tend to live are not present. Spanish-surnamed residents are the largest minority group in all five counties, reflecting the state-wide trend. Of the five SEPA counties, only Sweetwater has a larger percentage of ethnic residents than does the state as a whole.

Exhibit I-A-1

Population of SEPA Counties

1940 - 1975

County	1940	1950	1960	1970	1973	1975
Lincoln	10,286	9,023	9,018	8,640	9,100	9,800
Sublette	2,778	2,481	3,778	3,755	4,100	4,000
Sweetwater	19,407	22,017	17,920	18,391	30,000*	37,600*
Teton	2,543	2,593	3,062	4,823	5,823	6,300
Uinta	7,223	7,331	7,484	7,100	7,200	9,000
SEPA	42,237	43,445	41,262	42,709	56,223	66,700
Wyoming	250,326	290,176	330,066	332,016	352,753	374,000

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census, Population Estimates, Series P-25 and P-26, Nos. 100, 595 and 75-50. (April 1975) (July 1976); Census of Population, 1950, 1970.

* University of Denver Research Institute estimates, Census estimates are lower (30,700 for 1975; 22,700 for 1973).

Exhibit I-A-2

Components of Population Change

County	Percent Change		Births-Deaths	Net Migration 1970 - 1975	
	1960-1970	1970-1975	1970-1975	Number	Percent
Lincoln	- 4.2%	13.4%	700	500	5.8%
Sublette	- .6	9.2	200	(Z)	.9
Sweetwater	2.6	104.4	1,500	17,709	96.3
Teton	57.5	30.6	300	1,200	24.9
Uinta	- 5.1	26.8	600	1,400	19.7
Rock Springs SEPA	3.4	56.2	3,3 00	20,809	48.7
Wyoming	.7	12.6	17,000	25,000*	7.4*

Source: U.S. Census, Population Estimates. Series P-26, Number 75-50. July, 1976: U.S. Census. 1970 Census of Population, General Characteristics; University of Denver Research Institute estimates and Harbridge House calculations.

Net Migration was calculated as total increase in population from Exhibit 1, minus natural increase (Births-Deaths).

Percent of net migration was calculated as a percentage of Total 1970 population.

*This estimate is given by the Census; the actual figure is probably higher.

(Z) Less than 50 persons.

Exhibit I-A-3

Population of Cities and Towns
1960 - 1973

	1960	1970	1973	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1970-1973
Lincoln County					
Afton	1,337	1,290	1,369	-3.5%	6.1%
Cokeville	545	440	473	-19.3	7.5
Diamondville	398	485	506	21.9	4.3
Kemmerer	2,028	2,292	2,304	13.0	.5
LaBarge	(NA)	204	211	(NA)	3.4
Thayne	214	195	203	-8.9	4.1
Sublette County					
Big Piney	663	570	619	-14.0	8.6
Marbleton	189	223	232	18.0	4.0
Pinedale	965	948	975	-1.8	2.8
Sweetwater County					
Granger	159	137	170	-13.8	24.1
Green River	3,497	4,196	7,000*	20.0	66.8
Rock Springs	10,371	11,657	18,000*	12.4	54.4
South Superior	401	197	243	-50.9	23.4
Wamsutter	110	139	172	26.4	23.7
Teton County					
Jackson	1,437	2,688	3,224	46.2	19.9

Uinta County	1960	1970	1973	Percent Change 1960-1970	Percent Change 1970-1973
Evanston	4,901	4,462	4,150	-9.0%	-7.0%
Lyman	425	643	726	51.3	12.9
Mountain View	(NA)	444	454	(NA)	2.3

* Gilmore and Duff, Denver Research Institute, Boom Town Growth Management. (1975) U.S. Census estimates are lower than those given by Gilmore and Duff. For 1973, the Census estimates are 5,246 for Green River, and 14,284 for Rock Springs.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: Number of Inhabitants - Wyoming, PC(1)-A52, Nov. 1970.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Population Estimates and Projections", Series P-25, No. 595. (April 1975).

(NA) Not Available

** As of March 1977, the 1975 Census estimates for cities and towns have not yet been releases. These figures will be published later in 1977.

Exhibit I-A-4

POPULATION PROJECTIONS:SWEETWATER

SOURCE	1975		1980		1985		1990	
	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change
University of Denver Research[1]								
Conservative	37,600	104.5%	45,300	20.5%	58,800	29.8%	--	--
Moderate	39,100	112.6%	58,300	49.1%	89,300	53.2%	--	--
High	39,900	117.0%	64,900	62.7%	104,900	61.6%	--	--
City Engineering Planning & Community Development Report[2]	38,100	107.2%	45,300	18.9%	52,500	15.9%	56,150	7.0%
Rock Springs 1976 Comprehensive Plan[3]	34,000	84.9%	45,039	32.5%	56,624	25.7%	70,421	24.4%
Bureau of Reclamation[4]	26,396	43.5%	36,400	37.9%	41,700	14.6%	47,000	12.7%
THK Associates, 1976[5]	38,310*	108.3%	--		--		64,131	

* 1976 estimate.

Sources:

1 University of Denver Research Institute, The Process for Policy & Objectives for Growth Management. (Dec. 1974)

2 Rock Springs Department of Engineering, Planning & Community Development, Economic & Population Forecasts (1974).

3 Dempsey, John & Associates, Comprehensive Plan forRock Springs, Wyoming (Aug 1975).

4 Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Missouri Region, Wyoming Population Estimates for Time Frame of 1980, 2000, 2020 (Washington D. C. 1973).

5 THK Associates, Inc. "Sweetwater County Population Projection Updates." (Nov. 1976).

Exhibit I-A-5

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: SWEETWATER COUNTY CITIES AND TOWNS
ROCK SPRINGS AND GREEN RIVER

SOURCE	1975 Popul.	1975 Rate of Change	1980 Popul.	1980 Rate of Change	1985 Popul.	1985 Rate of Change	1990 Popul.	1990 Rate of Change
Rock Springs								
City Department of Engineering[1] Planning & Community Development	24,000	105.9%	28,500	18.8%	33,000	15.8%	35,350	7.1%
County Planner's Office[2]								
High	20,500*	75.9%	31,628	54.3%	--		--	
Low	20,500*	75.9%	27,812	35.7%	--		--	
THK Associates[3]	21,232**	82.1%	--		--		32,511	
Green River								
County Planner[2]								
High	8,500*	102.6%	14,019	64.9%	--		--	
Low	8,500*	102.6%	12,667	49.0%	--		--	
THK Associates[3]	11,000**	162.1%	--		--		19,049	

* 1974 estimate
** 1976 estimate

Sources:
1 City of Rock Springs, Department of Engineering, Planning and Community Development, Economic & Population Forecasts (July 1974).
2 Bureau of Land Management, Rock Springs, Social-Economic Profile, Sweetwater County Planner's Office, Table 6 (1975).
3 THK Associates, Inc. "Sweetwater County Population Projections Update," (Nov. 1976).

Exhibit I-A-6

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: LINCOLN COUNTY AND COMMUNITIES

LINCOLN COUNTY

Sources	1975 Popul.	1975 Rate of Change	1980 Popul.	1980 Rate of Change	1985 Popul.	1985 Rate of Change	1990 Popul.	1990 Rate of Change	
Department of Economic Planning and Development[1]	9,318	7.8%	11,600	24.5%	13,663	17.8%			COUNTY
State Planning Coordinator's Office[2]									COUNTY
High growth*	9,288	7.4%	11,421	23.0%	12,641	10.7%			COUNTY
Low growth	9,288	7.4%	10,500	13.0%	11,294	7.6%			COUNTY
Bureau of Reclamation[3]	10,470	21.1%	12,300	17.5%	14,800	20.3%	17,300	16.9%	COUNTY
Kemmerer Area									COMMUNITY
High Growth*	3,600	57.1%	6,175	71.5%	8,364	35.4%			COMMUNITY
Low Growth	3,600	57.1%	4,309	19.7%	4,683	8.7%			COMMUNITY
Afton									COMMUNITY
High Growth	1,409	14.5%	1,612	14.4%	1,790	11.0%			COMMUNITY
Low Growth	1,409	14.5%	1,659	17.4%	1,846	11.3%			COMMUNITY
Cokeville									COMMUNITY
High Growth	475	7.9%	618	30.1%	655	6.0%			COMMUNITY
Low Growth	475	7.9%	684	44.0%	739	8.0%			COMMUNITY
Rural									COMMUNITY
High Growth	3,804		3,886	2.1%	4,081	5.0%			COMMUNITY
Low Growth	3,804		3,848	1.1%	4,026	4.6%			COMMUNITY

* Refers to growth of Kemmerer

Sources: (1) Department of Economic Planning and Development, "Forecasting Employment & Population in Lincoln & Uinta Counties." (Oct. 1976); (2) State Planning Coordinator's Office, initial projections, Economic Research Unit; (3) Bureau of Reclamation, Wyoming Population Estimates (1973) op. cit.

Exhibit I-A-7

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: UINTA COUNTY AND COMMUNITIES

	1975		1980		1985		
	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change	
State Department of Economic Planning and Development	9,669	36.2%	10,586	9.5%	11,193	5.7%	COUNTY
State Planning Coordinator's Office							
High Growth*	9,676	36.3%	10,571	9.2%	10,997	4.0%	
Low Growth	9,676	36.3%	11,314	16.9%	12,121	7.1%	
Bureau of Reclamation	7,000	- 1.4%	6,900	- 1.4%	6,950	0.7%	
Evanston							COMMUNITY
High*	5,180	16.1%	6,317	21.9%	6,182	- 2.1%	
Low*	5,180	16.1%	6,846	32.2%	6,954	1.6%	
Lyman							
High	2,000	211.0%	2,100	5.0%	2,412	1.5%	
Low	2,000	211.0%	2,239	12.0%	2,608	16.5%	
Mountain View							
High	706	26.3%	786	11.3%	941	19.7%	
Low	706	26.3%	774	9.6%	965	24.7%	
Rural							
High	1,790	N.A.	1,368	-23.6%	1,462	6.9%	
Low	1,790	N.A.	1,455	-18.7%	1,594	9.5%	

* Growth in Kemmerer Area

Sources: (1) DEPAD, Forecasting Employment and Population in Lincoln and Uinta Counties. op. cit.
(2) State Planning Coordinator's Office, initial projections.
(3) Bureau of Reclamation, Wyoming Population Estimates. op. cit.

Exhibit I-A-8

SUMMARY OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	1975		1980		1985		1990	
COUNTY	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change	Popul.	Rate of Change
Lincoln[1]	9,318	7.8%	11,600	24.5%	13,663	17.8%		
Sweetwater[2]	37,600	104.5%	45,300	20.5%	58,800	29.8%	64,131	9.1%
Sublette[3]	4,178	11.3%	4,600	10.1%	4,650	1.1%	4,700	1.1%
Teton[3]	5,512	14.3%	6,200	12.5%	6,675	7.7%	7,150	7.1%
Uinta[1]	9,669	36.2%	10,586	9.5%	11,193	5.7%		
Rock Springs SEPA	66,277	55.2%	78,286	18.1%	94,981	21.3%		

Sources:

1 State Department of Economic Planning and Development, "Forecasting Employment and Population in Lincoln and Uinta Counties." (Oct. 1976).

2 University of Denver Research Institute, The Process for Policy and Objectives for Growth Management. (Dec. 1974) -- population estimates for 1975, 1980, and 1985. Estimates for 1990 taken from: THK Associates, Inc., Population Projection Updates (Nov. 1976).

3 U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Missouri Region, Wyoming Population Estimates for Time Frames of 1980, 2000, 2020 (1973).

EXHIBIT I-A-9

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR 1970

	Sweetwater County		Lincoln County		Teton County		Uinta County		Sublette County	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 18	3,396	3,248	1,736	1,797	928	849	1,376	1,257	732	712
19 - 29	1,346	1,449	534	564	373	459	455	517	307	300
30 - 39	1,049	1,003	410	429	310	344	342	354	255	240
40 - 49	1,113	1,139	458	500	356	277	485	436	223	211
50 - 64	1,481	1,398	756	658	326	317	596	549	305	235
65 +	876	893	393	405	143	141	351	382	108	127

SOURCE: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B52 (July 1971).

EXHIBIT I-A-10

AGE DISTRIBUTION 1970 PERCENTAGE & NUMBER

	Median Age	Under 18	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65+
Lincoln	26.7	40.9% (3,533)	12.7% (1,098)	9.7% (839)	10.8% (958)	16.3% (1,414)	9.2% (798)
Sweetwater	29.0	36.1% (6,644)	15.2% (2,795)	11.2% (2,052)	12.3% (2,252)	15.6% (2,879)	9.6% (1,769)
Uinta	29.3	37.1% (2,633)	13.7% (972)	9.8% (696)	13.0% (921)	16.1% (1,145)	10.3% (733)
Sublette	26.9	38.5% (1,444)	16.2% (607)	13.1% (495)	11.5% (434)	14.4% (540)	6.3% (235)
Teton	27.4	36.8% (1,777)	17.2% (832)	13.6% (654)	13.1% (633)	13.3% (643)	5.9% (284)
Wyoming	27.2	36.1% (120,024)	17.5% (58,304)	11.2% (37,087)	11.8% (39,175)	14.4% (47,622)	9.1% (30,204)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B52 (July 1971).

Exhibit I-A-11

1975 Age Distribution of Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta Counties

County	Median Age	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-49	50 and over
Sweetwater	27.7	33.9% (12,746)	13.0% (4,888)	11.4% (4,286)	16.2% (6,091)	25.5% (9,588)
Teton	27.3	33.7 (2,123)	13.3 (838)	12.7 (800)	19.4 (1,222)	20.9 (1,317)
Uinta	27.4	32.8 (2,952)	14.7 (1,323)	10.1 (909)	15.6 (1,404)	26.8 (2,412)

Source: Sales and Marketing Management Magazine, "Survey of Buying Power," (July 25, 1976) and Harbridge House Calculations.

Exhibit I-A-12

SEX DISTRIBUTION-- 1974

COUNTY	MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lincoln	4,610	49.6%	4,690	50.4%
Sublette	1,950	51.3%	1,850	48.7%
Sweetwater	13,040	50.3%	12,860	49.7%
Teton	3,230	50.5%	3,170	49.5%
Uinta	3,910	50.8%	3,790	49.2%
Rock Springs SEPA	26,740	50.2%	26,360	49.6%
Wyoming	180,290	50.4%	179,110	49.8%

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, Wyoming Area Manpower Review. (Fall, 1975) and Harbridge House, Inc. calculations.

Exhibit I-A-14

1975 Population Density

County	Area (Square Miles)	Density (Pop. per Square Mile)
Lincoln	4,085	2.4
Sublette	4,851	0.8
Sweetwater	10,546	3.6 (2.9)*
Teton	5,979	1.1
Uinta	2,086	4.3
SEPA	27,547	2.5
Wyoming	97,914	3.8
United States	3,615,122	59.8

Source: Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Wyoming Data Handbook (1975). U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1975 (96th edition) Washington, D.C., (1975), and Harbridge House calculations from Exhibit 1.

* 2.9 represents population density calculated from 1974 U.S. Census Estimates.

Exhibit I-A-15

Percent of Urban-Rural 1970 Population Distribution

County	Urban	Rural	
		Farm	Non-Farm
Lincoln	-	26.4	73.6
Sublette	-	33.9	66.1
Sweetwater	86.2	2.7	10.5
Teton*	55.7	8.4	35.9
Uinta	62.8	16.4	22.2
Wyoming	60.5	10.4	29.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics. PC (1) - C52.

EXHIBIT I-A-16

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF ROCK SPRINGS SEPA -- 1974

County	White		Non-White		Negro		Indian		Spanish		Oriental		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Lincoln	9,245	97.6	230	2.4	7	.1	20	.2	175	1.8	20	.2	8	.1
Sublette	3,790	98.3	65	1.7	0	0.0	10	.3	55	1.4	0	.0	0	.0
Sweetwater	25,250	88.0	3,425	11.9	335	1.2	65	.2	2,775	9.7	195	.7	55	.2
Teton	6,365	97.8	140	2.2	0	0.0	15	.2	105	1.6	10	.2	10	.2
Uinta	7,625	96.2	300	3.8	15	.2	20	.2	225	2.8	15	.2	25	.3
Rock Springs SEPA	52,275	92.6	4,160	7.4	357	.6	130	.2	3,335	5.9	240	.4	98	.2
Wyoming	349,060	91.8	31,195	8.2	2,900	.8	5,395	1.4	20,855	5.5	1,215	.3	830	.2

* Details may not equal totals due to rounding and sampling.

Source: Employment Security Commission, Wyoming Area Manpower Review (Spring 1976).

B. Income

Income has been used as a primary indicator of economic activity since World War II. National income accounts are a major measuring rod of economic growth, while per capita income is often taken as an indicator of social justice and well-being. Personal income is widely used as a criterion of economic welfare since it is a comprehensive measure of income received by individuals. It is not, however, an accurate indicator of economic activity per se because certain types of income which accrue in production but are not received by individuals are excluded, while other types of income which do not result from productive activity (i.e. rents, services, transfer payments) are included in the computation of personal income. It is important to note that personal income is a measure of income received by persons, while national (or state) income is money earned in the productive process.

The purpose of this section is to describe the income of Social-Economic Profile Area (SEPA) residents. To do so, it is necessary to define some of the key concepts used in personal income analysis. Personal income is the money received by persons from all sources, including payments from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. "Persons" are defined as individuals, owners of unincorporated enterprises, nonprofit institutions, private trust funds, and private health and welfare funds. Personal income is measured before personal taxes and is, therefore, an indicator of gross, rather than net, income. "Wage and salary disbursements" measure the monetary renumeration of employees, including executives' compensation, commissions, tips, bonuses and other payments to the worker. "Proprietors' income" is the aggregate net business earnings of owners of unincorporated enterprises, adjusted for changes in inventory valuation. Farmers, independent professional people and others who are considered self-employed are categorized as proprietors. Farm and non-farm proprietors' income is computed from all sources and production (not personal) expenses

are deducted. Income by industry is money received by persons from all sources (except proprietors' income, transfer payments, and dividends, rents and interest) broken down by industrial category. Private sources of industrial income exclude governmental wages and allotments.

The income data presented in Exhibits I-B-7 through I-B-12 is by place of work. Personal income by place of work is the sum of wages, salaries, other labor income and proprietors' income classified geographically by the place in which the money was earned, rather than by the residence of the worker. Income by place of residence is, of course, money received from the above sources computed on the basis of the area in which the worker resides.[1]

Disposable personal income is often used by analysts since it is a measure of the income remaining to the individual after payment of tax and nontax payments to general government. It, therefore, indicates the amount of income available for spending or saving. Effective Buying Income (EBI) is a clearer measure of "spendable" income in an area because money which leaves the region in the form of compensation paid to military and diplomatic personnel stationed overseas is subtracted from disposable personal income to yield effective buying income. Since effective buying income does indicate money available for spending more clearly than do other measures of income, it is often used in sales and marketing analyses.[2]

1. Personal Income (Average Family and Per Capita Median)

a. State and Region

Changes in the source and amount of personal income within Wyoming and the Rock Springs SEPA reflect the energy-related developments in the area. From 1969 to 1974, per capita personal income within Wyoming increased 58 percent - far above the national increase of 46 percent (see Exhibit I-B-1). Per capita income in the Rocky Mountain region has also shown rapid growth (55.9 percent increase from 1969 to 1974) due, in part, to increasing energy demands.

Exhibit I-B-2 demonstrates the rapid increase of state and regional per capita income as a percent of national income in the six-year period, 1969-1974. One factor in the region's, and particularly Wyoming's, rapid income growth is the fact that energy-related developments somewhat insulated the area from the effects of the national recession. As Exhibits I-B-1 and I-B-2 show, there was a marked growth in per capita income from 1973-1974. In that year, per capita income in Wyoming increased by $708, raising the state from an income level which was 93.2 percent of the national per capita income, to, in 1974, a state per capita income which was 99.2 percent of the national income level.

b. SEPA (County Arrayed)

The SEPA counties have a wide range of per capita income growth rates, as Exhibit I-B-3 demonstrates. The difference between the counties in per capita income has increased greatly since 1969 due largely to the enormous growth within Sweetwater County. In 1969, only Teton County had a per capita income ($4,851) greater than that of either the state or the nation. Since that time, Teton experienced a relatively low rate of income growth, only 37.5 percent, while Sweetwater and -- to a lesser extent, Lincoln and Sublette -- rapidly increased in per capita income. Teton was the only SEPA county which failed to better the national rate of increase in per capita income. However, despite the relatively low rate of growth, Teton County's per capita income of $6,671 in 1974 is significantly higher than that of the state, region, or nation. Part of the explanation for this may lie in the fact that Teton's service and trade oriented economy is more stable (at a relatively high income level) than are the construction-mining centered counties of Sweetwater and Lincoln.

The most striking per capita income growth has occurred in Sweetwater County where per capita income increased by 120.8 percent. The rapid increase in the number of high-paying mining and construction jobs in

the early 1970's has led to a corresponding rise in per capita income. Per capita income in Sweetwater County will probably continue to increase; however, as the effects of highly-paid employment opportunities for local residents and in-migrants stabilize, the per capita income of Sweetwater County residents should also be more stable, although, at a rather high level. Anticipated construction and mining activity in Lincoln County may have the effect of maintaining, in the short run, the rapid rate of per capita income increase in that County.

2. Income Distribution

The percentage of households by income class for Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta counties is given in Exhibit I-B-4. The income distribution of the state, region and country are also included in Exhibit I-B-4. The median household incomes of Sweetwater ($14,819), Uinta ($12,861) and Teton ($13,065) counties are higher than that of the state ($12,657), the region ($11,997) or the country ($12,824). The high median effective buying income of the three counties is partially due to a less than average percentage of low-income households. Approximately one-quarter of the households in Sweetwater, Uinta and Teton counties receive less than $7,999 per year while almost 30 percent of households within the state, the region and the nation fall into that income category. Almost half of all households within Sweetwater County receive an income over $15,000 per year. However, in Wyoming and the United States 39.3 and 40.3 percent, respectively, of all households receive more than $15,000 annually. In the region, the figure is only 36.3 percent. The income distribution of Wyoming corresponds more closely to that of the United States than to the low income levels characteristic of many states in the Mountain Region. The median income of Sweetwater, Teton and Uinta counties is higher than that of every mountain state (with the exception of Nevada). The low unemployment rate in Wyoming and most of the SEPA counties, combined with high wages in construction and mining may, to some

extent, explain the high median effective buying income and high income distribution of the area.

Income distribution data for Lincoln County (shown in Exhibit I-B-5) was not available in the same format as that given in Exhibit I-B-4.for Sweetwater Uinta and Teton counties. Because the Lincoln County distribution data is given for 1974, is arranged in a different format, and may have been calculated differently than those in Exhibit I-B-4, the figures may not be directly comparable. However, the tendency of SEPA counties to have an unusually small number of households within low income groups seems to hold in Lincoln County.

The only available information on income distribution in Sublette County is the 1970 Census. Although these figures are clearly outdated, they have been presented in Exhibit I-B-6 since no more current data was obtainable. Sublette County residents had, in 1969, a median household income of $9,054 and an unusually large percentage (40.1 percent) of families in the "Under $7,999" income category. This would tend to indicate a lower income level within Sublette than in other SEPA counties. However, in 1970, the median family income in Wyoming was $8,943; of the other SEPA counties, all had median income levels close to that of Sublette with the exception of Lincoln County, which had a median family income of only $7,796 in 1970.[3] Therefore, in 1970, Sublette County had a relatively high income distribution, a characteristic which may still be true of that county.

3. Income by Source

The percentage contribution of major income sources to total labor and proprietor's income within each SEPA county is shown in Exhibit I-B-7. The most important income sources in Lincoln County are: construction, which is responsible for 23.5 percent of the County's income; farming (both proprietor and labor), which provides 16.8 percent of total income; and mining, which supplies 14.6 percent of personal income. Together, construction, farm, and mining income generated 54.9 percent of total (1974) personal income in

Lincoln County. Major income sources within Sublette County are: farming, or ranching, which constitutes 21.3 percent of labor and proprietor's income; construction, responsible for 19 percent of the County's income; and government, generating 16.1 percent of all personal income. Unlike Lincoln and Sublette, Sweetwater County residents derive very little income from farming compared to the income provided by other sources; farming in Sweetwater County, represented less than 1 percent of the County's total personal income. Construction was the primary source of personal income in 1974, providing 40.7 percent of the County's earnings. Mining was the source of an additional 23.5 percent of county income. Together, construction and mining supplied the majority (fully 64.2 percent) of the personal income within Sweetwater County. Teton County, which is somewhat dependent upon the tourist industry, received a majority of 1974 income from the service sector (27.2 percent), wholesale and retail trade (18.1 percent), and government (16.5 percent). Uinta County depends upon the government for a large proportion (27.8 percent) of personal income. Transportation, communication and public utilities provide 21 percent of county income, while wholesale and retail trade is responsible for an additional 13.5 percent of personal income in Uinta County.

Exhibits I-B-8 through I-B-12 show the total personal income of the five SEPA counties by major sources. While mining and construction income has increased in each county, Sweetwater and Lincoln counties have experienced the largest increases in these two sectors. The income generated by the construction sector doubled between 1973 and 1974 in Lincoln County, while the mining sector increased by 55 percent in the same period. Construction as a source of income in Sweetwater County increased by 2,292 percent (from $3,281,000 to $78,474,000) from 1969 to 1974, and mining-generated income increased by 222 percent ($14,046,000 to $45,191,000) in the same six-year period. Between 1973 and 1974 alone, construction income grew by 62 percent, and mining income by 47 percent. In fact, all the SEPA counties

have experienced an increase in income from construction and mining activities, while farming (which includes ranching) has remained relatively stable or has declined as a source of income between 1969 and 1974 in each county.

As energy-related developments within Wyoming and the SEPA continue, personal income can be expected to increase, although at a lower rate. If the United States as a whole continues to experience the effects of the recent economic recession, Wyoming may surpass national per capita income levels.

Exhibit I-B-1

State, Region and United States

Per Capita Personal Income

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent Change 1969-1974
Wyoming	3,419	3,816	3,879	4,269	4,695	5,403	58.0%
Rocky Mountain Region*	3,289	3,587	3,845	4,200	4,670	5,127	55.9
United States	3,733	3,966	4,195	4,549	5,041	5,449	46.0

Exhibit I-B-2

Percent of U.S. Per Capita

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Wyoming	91.6	96.2	92.5	93.8	93.2	99.2
Rocky Mountain Region*	88.1	90.4	91.7	92.3	92.6	94.1

* Includes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming

Source: Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business. Vol. 54, No. 8. (August 1974) and Vol. 56, No. 4. (April 1976). (Data for 1974 was taken from the April 1976 issue, 1973 income figures differed between the issues (with the latter issue showing higher figures) we have shown those given in the earlier Survey for greater continuity.

Exhibit I-B-3
Per Capita Income

by County

ounty	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent Change 1969-1974
incoln	3,280	4,204	4,421	4,105	4,848	5,651	72.3%
ublette	3,379	4,665	4,042	4,492	5,362	5,533	63.7
weetwater	3,248	3,598	3,680	4,451	5,999	7,171	120.8
'eton	4,851	5,700	5,880	6,182	6,593	6,671	37.5
'inta	3,182	3,623	3,747	4,206	4,805	4,804	51.0

ource: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income 1969-1974, (June 1976)

Exhibit I-B-4

Effective Buying Income* (EBI) Distribution

for Selected Counties

1975

ounty	Median Household EBI	Percent of Households by EBI Group				
		Under 7,999	8,000-9,999	10,000-14,999	15,000-24,999	25,000+
weetwater	14,819	25.2%	5.6%	20.3%	37.2%	11.7%
eton	13,065	25.3	8.7	25.0	27.0	14.0
inta	12,861	23.9	9.5	29.1	29.0	8.5
yoming	12,657	29.8	8.3	22.6	29.0	10.3
Mountain Region	11,997	31.4	9.0	23.2	26.8	9.5
nited States	12,824	29.8	8.0	21.4	28.5	12.2

*Effective Buying Income: Personal Income less personal tax and non-tax payments (such as ines, fees, penalties); commonly called "disposable personal income." Compensation paid o military and diplomatic personnel stationed overseas is subtracted from disposable personal ncome to yield Effective Buying Income.

*Mountain Region includes Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Source: "Survey of Buying," Sales & Marketing Management, Vol.117, No. 2. July 26, 1976.

Exhibit I-B-5
Income Distribution in Lincoln County
1974

Income Group	Percent
0 - 4,999	16.4%
5,000 - 9,999	19.5%
10,000 - 14,999	29.5%
15,000 - 19,999	20.3%
20,000 - Over	14.3%

Median Income (1976) = $12,000

Source: Lincoln-Uinta Planning Office and the Department of Economic Planning and Development, "Scenarios," (Review Copy: Not for Publication) 1976.

Exhibit I-B-6

Sublette County

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION

	Households by Income	
	Percent	Number
Under - 7,999	40.1%	397
$ 8,000 - 9,999	15.2%	151
10,000 - 14,999	27.1%	268
15,000 - 24,999	10.1%	100
25,000 - Over	7.5%	74
TOTAL	100.0%	990

Median Family Income $9,054

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics PC(1)-C52 Wyoming, Wyoming, 1970.

Exhibit I-B-7

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1969-1974

Lincoln County

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/	16,598	20,663	27,241	22,073	25,046	35,370
OTHER LABOR INCOME	885	1,054	1,429	1,320	1,447	1,910
PROPRIETORS INCOME	5,284	8,333	5,743	6,516	7,952	5,644
FARM	3,181	6,178	4,102	4,759	5,682	3,236
NONFARM	2,103	2,155	1,641	1,757	2,270	2,408
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	4,345	7,411	5,383	6,084	7,141	4,894
NONFARM	18,422	22,639	29,030	23,825	27,304	38,030
PRIVATE 3/	14,578	18,394	24,247	18,583	21,962	32,682
MANUFACTURING	1,868	1,578	1,629	1,841	2,033	2,240
MINING	(D)	2,565	2,626	(D)	4,566	7,100
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	5,603	11,396
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2,651	3,174	3,870	3,143	3,573	4,616
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	511	523	605	647	(D)	(D)
TRANSP., COMM. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,618	2,763	3,338	3,523	3,943	4,858
SERVICES	1,249	1,381	1,503	1,499	1,366	1,484
OTHER INDUSTRIES	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
GOVERNMENT	3,844	4,245	4,783	5,242	5,342	5,348
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	1,120	1,277	1,447	1,453	1,236	1,017
FEDERAL, MILITARY	137	143	226	228	220	226
STATE AND LOCAL	2,587	2,825	3,110	3,561	3,886	4,105
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	22,767	30,050	34,413	29,909	34,445	42,924
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	934	1,190	1,703	1,392	1,753	2,587
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	21,833	28,860	32,710	28,517	32,692	40,337
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-132	-247	-506	-47	91	-102
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	21,701	28,613	32,204	28,470	32,783	40,235
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	4,007	5,295	6,044	5,915	7,181	8,186
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	2,143	2,591	2,991	3,382	3,801	4,390
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	27,851	36,499	41,239	37,767	43,765	52,811

Source: Local Area Personal Income 1969-1974, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (June 1976).

Exhibit I-B-8

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1969-1974

Sublette County

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/	7,413	8,540	8,648	9,487	10,427	12,645
OTHER LABOR INCOME	350	402	454	510	427	530
PROPRIETORS INCOME	2,632	5,605	2,394	3,252	4,947	2,441
FARM	1,592	4,433	1,812	2,445	3,808	1,227
NONFARM	1,040	1,172	582	807	1,139	1,214
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	2,557	5,462	2,878	3,553	5,026	2,616
NONFARM	7,838	9,085	8,618	9,696	10,775	13,000
PRIVATE 3/	5,832	6,913	6,261	7,100	7,958	10,087
MANUFACTURING	(D)	(D)	292	339	195	155
MINING	968	1,264	895	1,262	1,878	2,420
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	920	1,419	933	1,328	2,541	3,425
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	1,134	1,286	1,326	1,309	1,311	1,435
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	237	288	260	261	299	358
TRANSP., COMM. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,498	1,629	1,692	1,787	778	1,264
SERVICES	717	702	779	708	861	929
OTHER INDUSTRIES	(D)	(D)	84	86	95	101
GOVERNMENT	2,006	2,172	2,357	2,596	2,817	2,913
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	518	578	623	660	639	611
FEDERAL, MILITARY	257	240	248	236	276	294
STATE AND LOCAL	1,231	1,354	1,486	1,700	1,902	2,008
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	10,395	14,547	11,496	13,249	15,801	15,616
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	393	486	498	563	684	874
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	10,002	14,061	10,998	12,686	15,117	14,742
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-195	-200	-184	-228	-248	-297
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	9,807	13,861	10,814	12,458	14,869	14,445
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	2,201	2,879	3,174	3,457	4,482	5,091
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	698	860	1,011	1,153	1,299	1,438
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	12,706	17,600	14,999	17,068	20,650	20,974

Source: Local Area Personal Income 1969-1974, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (June 1976).

Exhibit I-B-9

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1969-1974

Sweetwater County

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/	41,851	46,344	51,497	76,275	118,154	174,365
OTHER LABOR INCOME	1,668	2,211	2,698	3,976	5,644	8,136
PROPRIETORS INCOME	6,420	7,176	4,325	7,046	7,876	5,038
FARM	2,127	2,666	2,199	3,498	3,224	136
NONFARM	4,293	4,510	2,126	3,548	4,652	4,902
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	3,063	3,662	3,233	4,568	4,403	1,479
NONFARM	46,876	52,069	55,287	82,729	127,271	186,060
PRIVATE 3/	39,693	44,245	46,640	73,048	115,930	173,875
MANUFACTURING	(D)	2,139	1,631	1,845	2,944	4,131
MINING	14,046	15,992	16,826	23,355	30,797	45,191
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,281	3,804	4,400	21,711	48,347	78,474
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	7,203	7,037	7,706	9,075	11,912	18,474
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	951	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
TRANSP., COMM., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	7,126	7,750	8,403	9,066	11,344	14,798
SERVICES	5,870	6,369	6,481	6,633	8,923	10,642
OTHER INDUSTRIES	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
GOVERNMENT	7,183	7,824	8,647	9,681	11,341	12,185
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	1,371	1,594	1,737	1,833	2,195	2,552
FEDERAL, MILITARY	344	328	489	545	575	589
STATE AND LOCAL	5,468	5,902	6,421	7,303	8,571	9,044
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	49,939	55,731	58,520	87,297	131,674	187,539
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	2,285	2,611	3,194	4,946	8,721	13,221
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	47,654	53,120	55,326	82,351	122,953	174,318
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-1,132	-1,462	-1,507	-5,863	-9,229	-13,938
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	46,522	51,658	53,819	76,488	113,724	160,380
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	8,204	9,058	9,836	10,361	13,907	15,873
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	4,922	5,765	6,834	7,510	8,658	9,650
Personal Income by Place of Residence	59,648	66,481	70,489	96,359	136,289	185,903

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLES.

Source: Local Area Personal Income 1969-1974, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (June 1976).

Exhibit I-B-10

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1969-1974

Teton County

(Thousands of Dollars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/	13,006	14,515	16,681	18,656	21,108	23,818
OTHER LABOR INCOME	384	457	625	801	893	1,016
PROPRIETORS INCOME	2,615	4,278	3,002	3,219	4,786	4,198
FARM	515	1,862	555	915	1,632	864
NONFARM	2,100	2,416	2,447	2,304	3,154	3,334
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	906	2,279	988	1,364	2,128	1,431
NONFARM	15,099	16,971	19,320	21,312	24,659	27,601
PRIVATE 3/	11,838	13,269	14,971	16,597	19,440	22,107
MANUFACTURING	578	735	930	897	601	538
MINING	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1,528	1,591	1,971	2,674	3,530	3,821
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2,880	3,254	4,040	4,204	5,268	6,025
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	309	358	480	646	850	1,008
TRANSP., COMM. + PUBLIC UTILITIES	357	417	562	714	1,315	1,571
SERVICES	5,940	6,775	6,874	7,300	7,740	9,049
OTHER INDUSTRIES	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
GOVERNMENT	3,261	3,702	4,349	4,715	5,219	5,494
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	1,591	1,856	2,270	2,345	2,483	2,602
FEDERAL, MILITARY	76	80	124	134	142	146
STATE AND LOCAL	1,594	1,766	1,955	2,236	2,594	2,746
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	16,005	19,250	20,308	22,676	26,787	29,032
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	676	806	1,066	1,220	1,533	1,791
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	15,329	18,444	19,242	21,456	25,254	27,241
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	-100	-159	-194	-250	-292	-385
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	15,229	18,285	19,048	21,206	24,962	26,856
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	6,535	7,961	9,378	10,324	11,241	12,731
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,169	1,378	1,652	1,855	2,200	2,780
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	22,935	27,624	30,078	33,385	38,403	42,367

Source: Local Area Personal Income 1969-1974, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (June 1976).

Exhibit I-B-11

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES 1969-1974

Uinta County

(Thousands of Dollars)

TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK 1/						
BY TYPE						
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS 2/	13,298	14,106	15,325	17,056	19,273	22,486
OTHER LABOR INCOME	461	504	618	712	764	930
PROPRIETORS INCOME	3,598	5,202	3,342	4,532	5,088	2,261
FARM	1,974	3,714	2,252	3,540	3,872	969
NONFARM	1,624	1,488	1,090	992	1,216	1,292
BY INDUSTRY						
FARM	2,447	4,218	2,775	4,083	4,469	1,650
NONFARM	14,910	15,594	16,510	18,217	20,656	24,027
PRIVATE 3/	9,745	9,878	10,334	11,323	13,316	16,244
MANUFACTURING	294	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,190
MINING	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	984	1,414
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1,167	823	916	1,475	957	1,998
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	2,714	2,625	2,569	2,715	3,219	3,771
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	357	392	342	374	434	486
TRANSP., COMM., & PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,857	4,172	4,453	4,769	5,443	5,862
SERVICES	1,094	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	1,464
OTHER INDUSTRIES	(D)	(L)	(L)	(L)	55	54
GOVERNMENT	5,165	5,716	6,176	6,894	7,340	7,783
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	592	675	552	623	616	608
FEDERAL, MILITARY	115	117	170	176	175	179
STATE AND LOCAL	4,458	4,924	5,454	6,095	6,549	6,996
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	17,357	19,812	19,285	22,300	25,125	25,677
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE BY PLACE OF WORK	744	800	890	995	1,174	1,333
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK	16,613	19,012	18,395	21,305	23,951	24,344
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	749	862	1,008	1,341	1,976	2,829
NET LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	17,362	19,874	19,403	22,646	25,927	27,173
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT	2,806	3,191	3,669	3,714	4,367	4,987
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	2,429	2,781	3,234	3,505	4,091	4,704
PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	22,597	25,846	26,306	29,865	34,385	36,864

Source: Local Area Personal Income 1969-1974, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (June 1976).

1/ Equals the sum of wages, other labor income and proprietors' income.

2/ Primary source for private non-farm wages: ES-202 covered wages - State Employment Security Commission.

3/ (L) Less than $50,000. Data is included in totals.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data is included in totals.

Exhibit I-B-12

Source of 1974 Personal Income as a Percent of Total Labor and Propietor's Income *

Source	Counties				
	Lincoln	Sublette	Sweetwater	Teton	Uinta
Proprietor's Income:	11.6%	13.5%	2.6%	12.6%	8.1%
Farm	6.7	6.8	.1	2.6	3.5
Non-Farm	4.9	6.7	2.5	10.0	4.6
Labor Income:	88.4	86.5	97.4	87.4	91.9
Farm	10.1	14.5	.8	4.3	5.9
Non-Farm	78.3	72.0	96.6	83.1	86.0
Manufacturing	4.6	.8	2.1	1.6	4.3
Mining	14.6	13.4	23.5	(D)	5.1
Construction	23.5	19.0	40.7	11.5	7.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	7.9	9.6	18.1	13.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	(D)	2.0	(D)	3.0	1.7
Trans. Comm. and Public Utilities	10.0	7.0	7.7	4.7	21.0
Services	3.1	5.1	5.5	27.2	5.2
Government	11.0	16.1	6.3	16.5	27.8
Other	(D)	.5	(D)	(D)	.2

*Sum of Proprietor's, Farm and Non-Farm Labor income.

Source: Harbridge House calculations based upon Tables B-6 through B-10.

FOOTNOTES

1. For a more detailed discussion of various income categories, and methodology, see W. LaMar Bollinger, Personal Income in Idaho Counties 1965-72, Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs (1975). For a more precise definition of terms see publication of the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U. S. Department of Commerce and the Standard Industrial Classification Code.

2. For example, Sales & Marketing Management magazine uses Effective Buying Income in its "Survey of Buying Power" issues.

3. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population: General Social and Economic Characteristics. PC(1) C52 (1970)

C. Employment

1. Work Force and Employment

a. Wyoming. The economic base of Wyoming is unusual compared to that of the nation. More energy is produced than consumed in the state, and this fact is the key to Wyoming's recent rapid growth. Since Wyoming is an energy exporting state, mining employment is of far greater significance in the state than it is nationally. Mining employment in Wyoming is eleven times the national average, (see Exhibit I-C-1). The high rate of construction employment is also a result of recent growth in the state energy industry. With the exception of manufacturing, the remaining industrial sectors correspond to the national average in terms of percent of total employment, as Exhibit I-C-1 demonstrates.

In recent years the national demand for energy has led to increased exploration and extraction of Wyoming's oil, gas, coal and uranium, as well as to the construction of coal-fired power plants near Wyoming's large coal fields. Between 1974 and 1975 alone, employment in the mining industry grew by 19.1 percent (see Exhibit I-C-2).

The energy-related developments in Wyoming are reflected in the state's increased labor force. As the resident work-force proved insufficient to fulfill the labor demands of the growing mining and construction activities, workers migrated into the state. From an annual labor force increase of 2.6 percent in 1971, the growth had reached an annual rate of 7.2 percent in 1975, as Exhibit I-C-3 demonstrates. From 1970 to 1975, the state's labor force increased by 30 percent, while the average unemployment rate remained relatively stable. The employment opportunities in Wyoming are indicated by the fact that, between 1970 and 1975, the state labor force increased by 41,520 persons; total employment grew by 39,780 persons (30 percent), while the number of persons unemployed grew by only 1,740 persons.

b. SEPA. Employment change in the Rock Springs SEPA, as in the state, has been historically tied to mineral development. Coal production peaked toward the end of World War II. However the change to diesel railroad engines led to a decrease the demand for coal. At the same time, railroad employment, historically a major industry in the area, declined. Oil and natural gas discoveries in 1916 generated continuous employment, and took up some of the slack created by decreased coal production. The discovery of trona in the Green River Basin near Rock Springs in 1938 had led, by the 1960's, to a large scale employment. By the early 1970's, the industry took on boom proportions due to increased demand for natural soda ash (trona).[1]

In 1962, the Stauffer Chemical Company opened a trona mana and soda ash refining plant in Sweetwater County. Allied Chemical Company and Food Machinery Company (FMC) also began trona mining operations in the late 1960's. By 1976, Texas Gulf Sulfer Corporation had begun operations as well.

The construction of these facilities, combined with other construction and coal mining expansion created a "boom" in Sweetwater County, particularly in Rock Springs and Green River. A major factor in the rapid growth in labor force demands was the construction of the Jim Bridger Power Plant near Rock Springs. This coal-fueled electric power generating plant was sponsored by Pacific Power and Light. The labor force needed to build the original power plant, as well as that needed to construct new units placed large, and continuing demands upon the area's work force. The plant and associated coal mine is also a continuing source of employment for SEPA residents.

The energy-related developments within the SEPA have provided greatly increased employment opportunities. From a total employment of 20,793 persons in 1970, the number of persons employed within the SEPA increased by 53 percent to a total of 31,902 persons in 1974.[2] Employment within the five-county area has increased a at much faster rate than within the state (58 percent increase within the SEPA vs. 23 percent within Wyoming) from 1970 to 1974.

2. Employment by Major Economic Sector

The percentage of total wage and salary employment provided by major industrial sectors in the SEPA counties is given in Exhibit I-C-4. It is obvious from this Exhibit that employment sectors differ in importance among the counties. Construction, government and trade are primary sources of employment in Lincoln and Sublette Counties. Sweetwater County is dominated by the construction and mining sectors. Services and trade in Teton County provide major employment. The residents of Uinta County are predominantly employed in government and trade sectors. In none of the counties is manufacturing, the largest national employment sector, of significant importance.

Farming provides a significant percentage of wage and salary employment only in Sublette County as Exhibit I-C-4 shows. However, many persons engaged in farm and ranch activities are proprietors. Taking farm proprietors and wage laborers as a percentage of total employment (proprietor plus wage and salary) farming emerges as an important source of employment in Sublette County, where farming provides 20 percent of total employment; Lincoln County, with 16 percent of total employment attributed to farming; and in Uinta, where farming represents 10 percent of total employment. Farming is a relatively insignificant source of employment in Sweetwater and Teton Counties, providing only 2 and 4 percent of total employment, respectively, in these counties. Generally, the employment distribution with the SEPA corresponds to that of the state, rather than to national employment distributions.

Exhibits I-C-5 through I-C-9 show the broad sources of employment in the five SEPA counties from 1970 to 1974. While each county has experienced increased total employment in this period, Sweetwater had a 106 percent increase in four years. This high percentage increase in employment is an important aspect of the area's boom growth, occurring, as Exhibit I-C-7 shows, primarily in mining and construction employment. Only in Teton County did mining and construction employment fail to demonstrate the greatest rate of increase (see Exhibit

I-C-8). Transportation, communication and public utilities employment in Teton County grew at the fastest rate. This large rate of increase was due, in part, simply to the small number of persons employed in that sector; 60 persons were employed in transportation, communications, and public utilities in 1970, while, in 1974, 191 persons were employed in that sector. The small number of persons employed in finance, insurance and real estate is, again, responsible for the large growth of that sector--which increased by 132 percent between 1970 and 1974. The trade and service sectors added the largest number of new employees in the four-year period.

Total employment in Wyoming increased by 21.4 percent from 1970 to 1974.[3] Only Sweetwater and Teton Counties experienced employment increases above that of the state.

3. Place of Work

Major employers within SEPA counties are listed in Exhibits I-C-10 through I-C-14. These Exhibits show the county industries, their products or services, market area, and approximate number of employees (as of 1975). Within Sweetwater County, trona mining and processing industries are the largest single sources of area employment. Lumbering, dairy, and mineral extraction and processing (phosphate, coal oil and gas) provide major employment opportunities in Lincoln County. Residents of Uinta County are premarily employed at the Wyoming State Hospital and at sawmill and lumber industries. As Exhibit I-C-13 demonstrates, oil and gas companies provide the bulk of Sublette County's non-agricultural employment. Teton County is dominated by tourist-related activities such as overnight accommodations and retail trade. Those industries which are located in the County are small manufacturing firms which require few resources and have low transportation costs.

4. Seasonality of Employment

Seasonal trends in county employment are given in Exhibit I-C-15 as are 1974 seasonal and average county unemployment rates. Unemployment

is low in Wyoming (3.6 percent in 1974) and even lower in Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties. As the exhibit shows, unemployment in the SEPA counties tend to be lower in summer than in winter months, despite the fact that the labor force increased in the summer. This is due to the seasonal nature of much SEPA employment, particularly agriculture and construction. Those sectors most susceptible to seasonal fluctuations in labor force supply are illustrated in Exhibits I-C-16 through I-C-20. These Exhibits show the county labor force by season. As noted, agricultural and construction employment is responsible for much of the seasonal fluctuation except in Teton County, where wholesale and retail trade show a sharp employment decrease in winter months. This is due to the seasonal nature of Teton's tourist industry.

5. Employment Opportunities and Trends

Because Sweetwater County is in the Green River coal region, the County is underlaid with large deposits of low-sulphur coal. Coal is currently mined in Sweetwater by the Rocky Mountain Energy Company, the Gunn-Quelly Coal Company, the Jim Bridger Coal Company, and the Stansbury Coal Company. According to the Office of Minerals Policy Development, future employment at these mines should increase, and new mines are projected for the area.[4] Projected employment sources in Sweetwater County are given in Exhibit I-C-21. As this Exhibit shows, mining should provide employment for a relatively stable proportion of the County's labor force. In 1975, mining employment was 24 percent of total employment--the same percentage of total employment mining is projected to provide in 1995. Because total employment in Sweetwater is expected to more than double (from 16,777 to 36,857 persons) between 1975 and 1995, the fact that mining's percentage of total employment should remain constant indicates that many more persons will be employed in the mining sector by 1995 than were in 1975. This is borne out by Exhibit I-C-21 which shows an increase of 4,828 in the number of persons employed in mining. Employment in the construction sector should diminish as construction of major power plants is

completed. Construction employment is expected to decrease from 4,440 persons in 1975 (over 25 percent of total employment) to, by 1995, 2,949 persons (8 percent of total employment). The boom nature of growth in the County has left the retail trade sector lagging behind demand. By 1995, the number of persons employed in this sector is projected to increase 187 percent. From a 14 percent share of total employment in 1975, by 1995 retail trade is expected to account for 19 percent of all employment in Sweetwater County.

The Kemmerer area in Lincoln County is expected to experience rapid growth as a result of the development of area coal resources. Planned, or recent, projects include an FMC Skull Point coal mine to supply the Sweetwater FMC soda ash refinery; the Rocky Mountain Energy Company Twin Creek Coal Mine and South Haystack Mine; and the addition of new units to the Viva Naughton Utah Power and Light Company electrical generating plant. The additional demands the new Viva Naughton units will place on the adjacent Kemmerer Coal Company mine is expected to add to labor force demands in the area.[5]

Unita County residents will find increased employment opportunities in surrounding areas, as well as at the Rocky Mountain Energy South Haystack Mine. This mining operation will require the construction of a railroad spur, generating some additional employment although the amount is as yet unknown.[6]

Oil and gas production is an important source of employment in Sublette County, as shown in Exhibit I-C-13. Future employment opportunities will probably be provided by development of resources in the surrounding area.

Employment in Teton County is not dominated by energy resource extraction. Tourism and services plan a major economic role. In the foreseeable future Teton County's economy will probably continue to depend upon tourism. There are currently about 2,500 hotel, motel, dude ranch and resort units in the county, including those located in Grand Teton National Park. A new hotel recently opened in Jackson, and an additional hotel has been proposed. The prospects for diversifying employment opportunities seem slight. Because

of the railroad service, climate, and the high cost of living, manufacturing companies are not attracted to the area, despite the recreational facilities. The most promising areas of new employment possibilities appear to be small recreation-related industries, and lumbering (there is only one small sawmill in Teton County at present). There may also be an acceleration of oil and gas exploration in the County due to increased petroleum prices and recent discoveries in nearby areas.[7]

EXHIBIT I-C-1

Exhibit I-C-1 Percentage of Employment by Industry, 1975

Industry	Wyoming	United States
Agriculture	9%	7%
Manufacturing	5	24
Mining	11	1
Construction	9	4
Trans. & Util.	8	6
Trade	19	20
Finance	3	5
Services	14	16
Government	22	17

EXHIBIT I-C-2

Exhibit I-C-2 Wyoming Non-Agricultural Employment by Industry, 1974-1975

Industry	Ann. Avg. 1974	Ann. Avg. 1975	Percent Change
Total Non-Ag.	137,100	147,300	7.4
Mfg.	8,300	8,500	2.4
Total Non-Mfg.	128,800	138,800	7.8
Mining	15,700	18,700	19.1
Construction	14,400	14,800	2.8
Trans. & Util.	12,000	12,700	5.8
Trade	29,500	31,700	7.5
Finance	4,300	4,700	9.3
Services	20,900	22,600	8.1
Government	32,000	33,600	5.0
Federal	6,400	6,500	1.6
St. & Local	25,600	27,100	5.9

Source:
Employment Security Commission of Wyoming, Research and Analysis Section, Wyoming Area Manpower Review (Spring 1976).

EXHIBIT I-C-3

WYOMING AVERAGE CALENDAR
YEAR LABOR FORCE & COMPONENTS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total Civilian Labor Force	137,950	141,550	148,570	156,390	167,430	179,470
% increase	---	2.6	5.0	5.3	7.1	7.2
Total Employment	131,810	135,110	142,630	150,930	161,500	171,590
Total Unemployment	6,140	6,440	5,940	5,460	5,930	7,880
Average Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.6%	4.0%	3.5%	3.6%	4.4%

Source: Employment Security Commission of Wyoming, Research and Analysis Section, Wyoming Area Manpower Review (Spring 1976).

EXHIBIT I-C-4

Percent of Total Wage and Salary Employment

1974

	Lincoln	Sublette	Sweetwater	Teton	Uinta
rm	6.9	14.2	1.4	2.5	3.6
n-Farm	93.1	85.8	98.6	97.5	96.4
vernment	18.1	23.0	9.9	15.8	34.2
Total Federal	2.3	4.7	1.3	6.1	1.8
Federal Civilian	2.3	3.6	1.3	6.1	1.8
Military	--	1.1	--	--	--
State and Local	15.8	18.3	8.6	9.7	32.4
ivate Non-Farm	75.0	62.8	88.8	81.8	62.2
Manufacturing	7.1	1.4	2.1	2.2	4.7
Mining	14.1	12.1	20.6	(D)	4.2
Construction	19.4	14.9	29.7	8.1	5.3
ransportation, ommunication, and ublic Utilities	9.0	6.5	7.2	5.0	13.2
rade	16.0	14.8	16.7	24.1	22.9
nance, Insurance and Real Estate	(D)	2.3	(D)	2.7	1.8
rvices	7.6	10.7	11.0	39.4	10.1
her	(D)	--	(D)	(D)	.06

) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data is included in totals

ource: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

EXHIBIT I-C-5

Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources

Lincoln County 1970-1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent Change 1970-1974
Total Employment	4,198	4,641	4,176	4,340	4,811	15%
Number of Proprietors	1,021	1,026	1,043	1,036	1,038	2
Farm	513	502	496	490	490	-4
Non-Farm	508	524	547	546	548	8
Wage and Salary Employment	3,177	3,615	3,133	3,304	3,773	19
Farm	261	260	261	260	260	--
Non-Farm	2,916	3,355	2,872	3,044	3,513	20
Government	693	709	695	733	684	-1
Total Federal	143	142	137	106	86	-40
Federal Civilian	143	142	137	106	86	-40
Military	-	-	-	-	-	--
State and Local	550	567	558	627	598	9
Private Non-Farm	2,223	2,646	2,177	2,311	2,829	27
Manufacturing	275	262	264	249	268	-3
Mining	275	280	(D)	423	532	93
Construction	(D)	(D)	(D)	426	733	(D)
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	289	312	313	309	338	17
Trade	506	582	516	548	605	20
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	51	56	65	(D)	(D)	(D)
Services	281	308	313	293	286	2
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Analysis Division. Unpublished Computor print-out.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.

EXHIBIT I-C-6

Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources

Sublette County 1970-1974

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent Change 1970-1974
Total Employment	1,914	1,947	1,976	1,959	2,057	7%
Number of Proprietors	453	457	465	463	464	2%
Farm	201	197	194	192	192	- 4%
Non-Farm	252	260	271	271	272	8%
Wage and Salary Employment	1,461	1,490	1,511	1,496	1,593	9%
Farm	227	226	227	227	227	---
Non-Farm	1,234	1,264	1,284	1,269	1,366	11%
Government	356	354	341	380	366	3%
Total Federal	87	80	76	74	75	-14%
Federal Civilian	65	61	61	56	57	-12%
Military	22	19	15	18	18	-18%
State and Local	269	274	265	306	291	8%
Private Non-Farm	878	910	943	889	1,000	-14%
Manufacturing	(D)	48	54	32	23	(D)
Mining	125	132	130	170	193	54%
Construction	119	96	125	183	238	100%
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	177	179	169	73	103	-42%
Trade	237	249	254	229	236	---
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	29	29	30	31	36	24%
Services	152	177	181	171	171	13%
Other	(D)	---	---	---	---	---

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Analysis Division. Unpublished Computor print-out.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.

EXHIBIT I-C-7

Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources

Sweetwater County

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent Change 1970-1974
Total Employment	8,238	8,584	10,591	13,773	16,931	106%
Number of Proprietors	882	904	936	932	934	6
Farm	121	118	117	116	116	- 4
Non-Farm	761	786	819	816	818	7
Wage and Salary Employment	7,356	7,680	9,655	12,841	15,997	117
Farm	217	216	217	216	216	---
Non-Farm	7,139	7,464	9,438	12,625	15,781	121
Government	1,286	1,348	1,352	1,621	1,578	23
Total Federal	165	167	166	176	204	24
Federal Civilian	162	164	164	174	202	25
Military	3	3	2	2	2	- 33
State and Local	1,121	1,181	1,186	1,445	1,374	23
Private Non-Farm	5,853	6,116	8,086	11,004	14,203	143
Manufacturing	196	172	184	269	340	73
Mining	1,609	1,669	2,012	2,502	3,292	105
Construction	382	443	1,711	3,287	4,746	142
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	842	836	819	954	1,154	37
Trade	1,400	1,536	1,733	2,083	2,673	91
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Services	1,267	1,296	1,453	1,714	1,766	39
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Analysis Division. Unpublished Computor print-out.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.

EXHIBIT I-C-8

Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources

Teton County

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent Change 1970-1974
Total Employment	3,303	3,563	3,905	4,087	4,390	33%
Number of Proprietors	547	562	581	579	580	6
Farm	103	101	100	99	99	- 4
Non-Farm	444	461	481	480	481	8
Wage and Salary Employment	2,756	3,001	3,324	3,508	3,810	38
Farm	94	93	94	94	94	-
Non-Farm	2,662	2,908	3,230	3,414	3,716	40
Government	525	554	544	598	601	14
Total Federal	221	233	219	215	233	5
Federal Civilian	221	233	219	215	233	5
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-
State and Local	304	321	325	383	368	21
Private Non-Farm	2,137	2,354	2,686	2,816	3,115	46
Manufacturing	99	121	119	91	82	- 17
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Construction	207	239	282	329	307	48
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	60	72	93	170	191	218
Trade	558	609	691	787	918	65
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	44	57	84	104	102	132
Services	1,152	1,239	1,398	1,323	1,503	30
Other	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Analysis Division. Unpublished Computor print-out.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.

EXHIBIT I-C-9

Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources

Uinta County

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Percent Change 1970-1974
Total Employment	3,140	3,237	3,338	3,510	3,716	18%
Number of Proprietors	617	626	639	635	636	3
Farm	271	265	262	259		- 4
Non-Farm	346	361	377	376	377	9
Wage and Salary Employment	2,523	2,611	2,699	2,875	3,080	22
Farm	112	112	112	112	112	-
Non-Farm	2,411	2,499	2,587	2,763	2,968	23
Government	972	1,004	1,018	1,077	1,052	8
Total Federal	71	58	57	53	54	- 24
Federal Civilian	71	58	57	53	54	- 24
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-
State and Local	901	946	961	1,024	998	11
Private Non-Farm	1,439	1,495	1,569	1,686	1,916	33
Manufacturing	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	146	(D)
Mining	(D)	(D)	(D)	88	128	(D)
Construction	93	97	110	92	164	76
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	410	398	392	396	405	- 1
Trade	547	573	608	658	704	29
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	45	46	48	52	56	24
Services	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	311	(D)
Other	-	-	-	2	2	-

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Analysis Division. Unpublished Computor print-out.

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data included in totals.

EXHIBIT I-C-10

Sweetwater County

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Green River

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
FMC Corp.	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	1,300
Stauffer Chemical Company of Wyoming	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	479
Allied Chemical Corp.	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	1,000
Texas Gulf, Inc.	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	40 (at present) 400 (1976)
Church and Dwight, Inc.	Alkalies, chlorine, baking soda and washing soda	National & international	107
Union Pacific Railroad	Rail services	National	329
Green River Publishing Company	Newspaper	Wyoming & adjoining states	24

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

Industries in Rock Springs

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Mitch's Steel Building Co.	Prefab metal building and components	Wyoming	16
American Tank & Steel Corp.	Manufacturer - oil field machinery & equipment	Wyoming	10
Rocky Mountain Energy Co.	Coal	Wyoming	1-8
Gunn-Quealy Coal Co.	Mine coal & process it into coke	Wyoming & adjoining states	85
Jim Bridger Power Plant	Electric power	Western U. S.	270 (permanent as of Dec '75)
Halliburton Services	Oil field services	Wyoming	63
Mountain Fuel & Supply Co.	Natural gas	Wyoming & adjoining states	271
Stansbury Coal Co.	Coal	Wyoming & adjoining states	70 (permanent as of Jan '76)
Stansbury Coal Co.	Coal	Wyoming & adjoining states	280 (permanent as of Jan '77)

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-10 (Cont'd)
Sweetwater County - Rock Springs (Cont'd.)

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Champlin Petroleum Company	Drilling oil & gas wells	National	25-50
De Bernardi Brothers Inc.	Ready-mix concrete	Wyoming	25-50
Rock Springs Daily Rocket-Miner	Newspaper	Wyoming & adjoining states	25-50
Tree Electric Service	Machine shop	Wyoming & adjoining states	25-50
Vaughn's Plumbing Heating & Sheet Metal Work	Sheet metal work	Wyoming & adjoining states	25-50

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-11

Lincoln County

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Star Valley

r Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Valley Swiss eese (Thayne)	Cheese By-product; whey	National	65
tek, Inc. (Afton)	Special aircraft	National	34
om Dried Foods fton)	Dehydrated cheese	National	5
's Elk Horn Cheese ctory (Afton)	Cheese	National	4
ey Logging Inc. fton)	Logging contractor	Wyoming	1 - 20 (seasonal)
Studs (Afton)	Sawmill - studs By-product; mill residue	National	94 at mill
er Horn Mountain- ring (Afton)	Down filled clothing	National	27
dom Lumber Co. reedom)	Sawmill By-product; mill residue	Wyoming & adjoining states	1 - 8
o (Etna)	Logging contractor	Wyoming & adjoining states	1 - 8
tt Lumber (Alpine)	Sawmill By-product; mill residue	National	1 - 8

EXHIBIT I-C-11 (Cont'd)

Lincoln County (Cont'd.)

Industries in Kemmerer

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Stauffer Chemical Co. (30 miles west of Kemmerer)	Mine and process phosphate rock	National	230
Kemmerer Coal Co. (at Frontier)	Bituminous coal		175
FMC Corp.	Petroleum, coke & coal production	National	75
Western Oil Refining Co.	Oil and gas	Wyoming	5
Atwood Construction	Excavation - concrete work	Wyoming	6

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-12

Uinta County

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Evanston

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Wasatch Forest Products	Lumber, studs, chips	Midwest	48
Railway Car Corporation	Repair and maintain railroad cars	National	40
Wyoming State Hospital	Health care	Wyoming	385

Industries in Lyman

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Ivan Bluemel Sawmill	Sawmill	Wyoming and adjoining States	1-8

Industries in Mountain View

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Bates Lumber	Sawmill	Wyoming	1-8
Kamas Valley Lumber Co., Inc.	Sawmill	Wyoming and adjoining states	25-50

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

Sublette County

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Pinedale

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Dew Lumber Co.	Sawmill By-product: mill residue	Wyoming	5
Delgado Oil Co.	Oil and gas	Wyoming	60
Sulenta Construction Company, Inc.	Contractors	Wyoming & adjoining states	80
Hammons Drilling	Oil and gas field service	Wyoming	10
Mariner Printing	Commercial printing	Wyoming	10

Industries in Big Piney

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Belco Petroleum Corp.	Oil and gas	Wyoming & adjoining states	58
Big Piney Oil & Gas	Oil and gas	Wyoming	1-8
Evitt Drilling & Service Co.	Oil and gas field service	Wyoming & adjoining states	1-8
Northwest Pipeline Co.	Natural gas pipeline	Wyoming & adjoining states	

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-14

Teton County

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Jackson

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Teton Machine Co.	Screw machine parts	Western states	15
Powderhorn Mountaineering	Recreation outer wear (Down filled clothing)	National	10
Butler Creek	Lens covers for guns and cameras	National	13
Clarks Ready Mix & Construction	Ready mix concrete	Wyoming & adjoining states	16-140 (Seasonal)
Park Energy Co.	Research and development (fluid flow, heat transfer, mechanical design, & electronics	National international	7
Park Fastener	Industrial fasteners	National	2
Paul Hanson Corp.	Jewelry manufacture	National	7
Wedco Mfg. Co.	Steam cleaners and structural fittings	National & international	14
Hal's Tank Co.	Oil field storage tanks	Wyoming & adjoining states	24

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-15

Employment by 1974 Seasonal Trend

	January	June	December	Annual Average
Lincoln County				
Civilian Labor Force	3,450	4,630	4,170	4,220
Total Employment	3,160	4,460	3,970	4,020
Total Unemployment	290	170	200	200
Unemployment Rate	8.3%	3.6%	4.8%	4.7%
Sublette County				
Civilian Labor Force	1,900	2,430	1,920	2,030
Total Employment	1,830	2,390	1,840	1,980
Total Unemployment	70	40	80	50
Unemployment Rate	3.6	1.6	3.9	2.5
Sweetwater County				
Civilian Labor Force	13,890	16,410	16,070	15,570
Total Employment	13,470	15,950	15,430	15,130
Total Unemployment	420	460	640	440
Unemployment Rate	3.0	2.8	4.0	2.8
Teton County				
Civilian Labor Force	3,430	6,430	3,550	4,490
Total Employment	2,920	6,180	3,110	4,150
Total Unemployment	510	250	440	340
Unemployment Rate	15.0	3.9	12.3	7.6
Uinta County				
Civilian Labor Force	3,070	3,800	3,580	3,590
Total Employment	2,940	3,650	3,470	3,470
Total Unemployment	130	150	110	120
Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.3

Source: Employment Security Commission of Wyoming, cited in Department of Economic Planning and Development, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan. (1975)

EXHIBIT I-C-16

LINCOLN COUNTY
1974 SEASONAL LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION

Industry Group	Jan.	June	Dec.
Not covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Fed. Govt.	70	90	90
Railroads	60	60	60
Agriculture	400	810	450
Non-agriculture	910	1,040	1,030
Non-profit institutions	20	20	20
State & local Govt.	550	540	560
All other non-agriculture	340	480	450
Covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Mining	443	498	653
Contract Construction	386	863	710
Manufacturing	250	293	256
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	234	292	301
Wholesale & Retail Trade	506	633	598
Wholesale Trade	106	143	124
Retail Trade	400	490	474
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	50	83	57
Services with Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, & Local Government	124	191	134

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-17

SUBLETTE COUNTY

1974 SEASONAL LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION

Industry Group	Jan.	June	Dec.
Not covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Fed. Govt.	60	80	30
Railroads	0	0	0
Agriculture	320	640	350
Non-agriculture	540	660	590
Non-profit institutions	20	20	20
State & local Govt.	230	230	230
All other non-agriculture	290	410	340
Covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Mining	190	179	255
Contract Construction	198	361	208
Manufacturing	21	25	20
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	49	131	114
Wholesale & Retail Trade	176	265	236
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	32	34	38
Services with Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, & Local Government	116	139	107

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-18

SWEETWATER COUNTY

1974 SEASONAL LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION

Industry Group	Jan.	June	Dec.
Not covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Fed. Govt.	160	180	200
Railroads	330	340	330
Agriculture	210	440	240
Non-agriculture	1,600	1,750	1,680
Non-profit institutions	90	100	100
State & local Govt.	580	540	550
All other non-agriculture	930	1,110	1,030
Covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Mining	3,089	3,349	3,606
Contract Construction	3,978	5,224	4,460
Manufacturing	295	340	358
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	733	834	858
Wholesale & Retail Trade	2,231	2,777	2,893
Wholesale Trade	416	576	543
Retail Trade	1,815	2,201	2,350
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	233	204	225
Services with Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	1,320	1,416	1,418
Local Government	436	460	493

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975)

EXHIBIT I-C-19

TETON COUNTY

1974 SEASONAL LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION

Industry Group	Jan.	June	Dec.
Not covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Fed. Govt.	200	510	260
Railroads	0	0	0
Agriculture	140	280	150
Non-agriculture	880	1,520	910
Non-profit institutions	30	40	30
State & local Govt.	340	330	350
All other non-agriculture	510	1,150	530
Covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	3	19	3
Contract Construction with Mining	211	376	273
Manufacturing	72	83	76
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	234	199	142
Wholesale & Retail Trade	720	1,121	818
Wholesale Trade	32	32	28
Retail Trade	688	1,089	790
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	97	110	97
Services & Local Government	727	2,144	794

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component for Public Investment Plan (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-20

UINTA COUNTY

1974 SEASONAL LABOR FORCE DISTRIBUTION

Industry Group	Jan.	June	Dec.
Not covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Fed. Govt.	50	40	50
Railroads	310	320	310
Agriculture	230	470	260
Non-agriculture	720	740	780
Non-profit institutions	20	20	20
State & local Govt.	500	480	530
All other non-agriculture	200	240	230
Covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance			
Mining	91	134	185
Contract Construction	69	146	219
Manufacturing	133	153	112
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	112	115	115
Wholesale & Retail Trade	560	764	696
Wholesale Trade	41	71	69
Retail Trade	519	693	627
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	53	60	58
Services with agriculture, forestry & fisheries, & Local government	550	617	596

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component for Public Investment Plan, (1975).

EXHIBIT I-C-21

Sweetwater County
Employment Projections

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1985	1990	1995
Mining	4,050	4,700	4,850	5,042	5,242	5,449	6,619	7,665	8,878
Construction	4,440	4,084	3,915	3,683	3,426	3,141	2,546	2,758	2,949
Manufacturing	350	360	370	385	400	415	510	605	705
Basic Employment	8,840	9,144	9,135	9,110	9,068	9,005	9,675	11,028	12,532
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	1,200	1,284	1,398	1,480	1,574	1,682	2,101	2,450	2,920
Wholesale Trade	550	594	656	709	765	824	1,089	1,353	1,678
Retail Trade	2,400	2,601	2,863	3,082	3,314	3,557	4,626	5,644	6,885
Banks and Savings & Loan Associations	165	181	200	226	244	263	363	471	608
Other Offices (1)	718	809	932	1,048	1,175	1,313	1,910	2,585	3,479
Other Commercial (2)	1,067	1,154	1,274	1,377	1,474	1,587	2,069	2,508	3,041
Agriculture	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264
Government	525	577	647	709	776	836	1,185	1,567	1,946
All Other (3)	1,048	1,146	1,274	1,377	1,496	1,612	2,179	2,763	3,504
Service Employment	7,937	8,610	9,508	10,272	11,082	11,938	15,786	19,605	24,325
Total Employment	16,777	17,754	18,643	19,382	20,150	20,943	25,461	30,633	36,857

(1) "Other Offices" include insurance, real estate, business and repair services, health services (except hospitals), and legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services.

(2) "Other Commercial" includes entertainment, hospitals, and other personal services.

(3) "All Other" includes private household services, education, and welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations.

Source: John Dempsey and Assoications, An Update of the Comprehensive Plan for Rock Springs, Wyoming (August, 1975)

EXHIBIT I-C-21 (Cont'd)

LINCOLN & UINTA COUNTY EMPLOYMENT
PROJECTIONS

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Trona												
Allied	P	1038	1170	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1950	2600	2600
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	600	0	0
FMC	P	1216	1268	1290	1296	1302	1309	1308	1321	1334	1348	1361
	C	752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stauffer	P	497	542	575	590	596	602	608	614	620	626	633
	C	683	100	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas Gulf	P	32	219	340	340	340	420	500	505	510	515	520
	C	65	627	0	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	0
Coal												
RME-Twin Creek	P	0	0	45	253	273	293	313	333	341	341	341
	C	0	0	63	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RME-South Haystack	P	0	0	45	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
	C	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FMC	P	0	41	70	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
	C	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kemmerer Coal	P	391	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	431	582	622
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Petroleum and Natural Gas												
Lincoln Co.	P	30	74	89	83	84	85	86	86	87	88	89
Uinta Co.	P	107	282	341	317	320	323	327	330	333	337	340
Phosphate												
Stauffer - Leafe	P	213	150	150	150	150	150	200	250	250	250	250
	C	17	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
Stauffer - Idaho	P	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	35	35	35	35
	C	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alumet	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	160	160	160	160
	C	0	0	0	0	0	350	175	0	0	0	0
IMC	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	260	260	260
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	284	0	0	0
FMC	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	503	252

*Employment projection included in this table represents average annual employment

EXHIBIT I-C-21 (Cont'd)

		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Public Utilities												
Utah Power & Light	P	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	144	226	250
	C	0	0	0	0	0	110	268	474	734	699	489
Manufacturing (Basic)												
Lincoln Co.	P	224	269	275	280	286	291	297	302	308	314	320
Uinta Co.	P	111	118	146	148	152	153	155	155	155	156	157
Church & Dwight	P	140	140	160	170	180	190	200	202	204	206	208
	C	0	75	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Project												
Lyman Dam Project	C	0	50	90	90	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Hospital												
Evanston Expansion	P	405	405	405	435	445	445	445	445	445	445	445
	C	0	0	30	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

P = Permanent
C = Construction

Source: Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development, Economic Research Unit, "Forecasting Employment and Population in Lincoln and Uinta Counties." (October 1976).

I-C. Employment Footnotes

1. Office of Minerals Policy Development, Department of the Interior, "Excess Cost Burden, Problems and Future Development in Three Energy Impacted Communities of the West." (September 1975).

2. Harbridge House computations from Exhibits I-C-5 through I-C-9.

3. Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research & Analysis Section. Wyoming Area Manpower Review. (Spring 1976).

4. Office of Minerals Policy Development, "Excess Cost Burden, . . . op cit.

5. Cares, Chris, "Memo: Southwestern Wyoming Development." (April 1976).

6. Ibid.

7. Livingston and Associates, Teton County Growth and Development Alternatives. (May 1976).

D. Public Attitudes

In interpreting the attitudes and values of residents of the western Wyoming counties of Teton, Sublette, Lincoln, Uinta and Sweetwater, it is important to understand two significant aspects of this region. In the first place, the values and attitudes of the entire area are colored by the rural agrarian way of life which has historically pervaded the area. This agrarian orientation consists of four fundamental claims. First, a person is viewed as an independent, self sufficient individual who is the equal of all other men, in partnership with God. Second, agriculture is the basic industry on which all progress and prosperity is based. Third, agricultural life is natural and morally desirable while urban living is neither. Urban living is believed to produce an emphasis on the evils of leisure and materialism in place of hand work and asceticism.[1] Finally, rural values have been characterized as emphasizing the familial, including the extended family.[2]

Residents of Wyoming, located principally in the rural areas of this rural state, have developed a version of an agrarian orientation over time whose uniqueness is often noted. It has been characterized by an open and friendly manner, a directness in speech and action, and a tremendous affinity with the land, built around a life experience where time and man have left little mark upon the environment.[3] The Wyoming version of public attitudes was also greatly influenced by the dominance of the range and grazing as an idealized way of life. People involved in raising livestock, especially cattle, have traditionally been taken as the personification of Wyoming residents. Unfortunately, no current or detailed data is available to determine the degree to which this unique version of the rural ideology is applicable to contemporary residents and newcomers.

A second aspect of the region involves recent changes which have created a fair amount of diversity. The scenic beauty and recreational value of Teton County has resulted in a diversification of values and attitudes there between

the farmers and ranchers on one hand, the recreation oriented on another, and those who are seeking to escape from the pressures and pace of modern urban life.[4] Sublette County has remained basically agrarian with some diversification resulting from the presence of workers in the natural gas industry. Interestingly, the two ways of life are relatively isolated from each other due to the policy of the gas companies to provide company housing away from existing communities.[5] The north western segment of Lincoln County, in the area called Star Valley, is isolated from the remainder of Wyoming by the Salt River Mountains. Culturally and attitudinally it is more a part of eastern Idaho and Utah than of Wyoming. Its residents are principally Mormons whose parents or grandparents were Mormon colonizers.[6] These present-day residents are involved in all aspects of social and economic activity within the community and despite their differences often are quite singleminded in terms of their attitudes toward recent developments.

The greatest part of Lincoln County, Uinta County, and Sweetwater County have all been greatly affected by recent mining and energy development. This area is typified by a recent history of very rapid, boom-town-like population growth resulting from the production of oil, coal mining, the development of coal fired electric power generating plants, the extraction of iron ore, trona mining, and other massive construction projects. The mixture of attitudes and values among recent residents and long time ones probably consists of a relatively diverse aggregation of those who are rural agrarian, those who are typical of construction workers, and those who are common among miners and petroleum workers.[7] In most parts of these counties the mixture probably has not been present long enough for the inevitable conflicts over values and attitudes to either become institutionalized, fully recorded, managed, or resolved.

One consequence of such development is the "boom town" effect. Large numbers of communities in the area either have experienced growth of over

ten percent -- a growth rate characterized as a boom town rate[8] -- or are projected to experience it. The "boom town" has been found to be characterized by few friendships, religious ties, or social bonds between newcomers and long-term residents. In addition, the newcomers are more likely to be dissatisfied with local services and facilities such as schools and medical care[9], while long-term residents view the effects of such development as falling below their expectations. There are also basic cultural differences between newcomers and long-term residents resulting from the fact that newcomers are often younger and better educated, have fewer children, and receive more income.[10] Boom town living has been characterized by transiency in residences, education, social ties, and family.[11] Finally, boom towns are believed to promote a high incidence of mental illness, crime, and normlessness.[12]

Another consequence of rapid growth is the emergence of a collection of attitudes and values associated with urbanization and industrialization. Industrialization is frequently characterized as having triggered a process which relentlessly attacks the basis of rural values. One study[13] argues that "the structural bases of industrialization require that rural values be replaced." It contends that industrialization requires occupational mobility, a break-up of the extended family, continual-rapid social change, value of technical education, occupational differentiation, large-scale organization, and urban dominance. Agriculture, it is argued, is no longer a sacred enterprise:

> "[it] is simply another industry; it is not a 'way of life' to be preserved for its own value or because it constituted a traditional and antecedent form of society. Agriculture serves the sole purpose of providing a variety of agricultural outputs for the economies."[14]

An industrial society in this view adapts the values of the city, giving up those of agriculture.

The development of industrial society with its technological innovations,

such as long-range transportation, news and entertainment media, extensive educational facilities all within rapid access to the total citizenry of every society, has produced mass society.[15] Others point out that mass society is consistently intended to result in a homogenization of culture across all areas and groups.[16] The direct impact of mass society on rural values is assumed to result in a decline in their distinctiveness and in their becoming increasingly cosmopolitan.[17] This trend was noted with particular frequency in the 1960s.[18]

The development of industrial society and the emergence of mass society, is believed to have both made possible and in some sense required, an organizational revolution which has associated with it a distinct set of values. As a consequence of organizational structure, social values have shifted from individuality to obedience, from indispensibility of individuals to their lesser individual worth, from community-wide needs to specialization, from spontaneity to planning, and from voluntarism to paternalism. The organizational change with these implications for values has not been restricted to urban areas; rural areas have likewise experienced the introduction of industry,[19] the extension of nationwide franchises, and the development of agri-corporations.[20]

In summary, the traditional agrarian attitudes and values with their special Wyoming adaptation are being challenged by the "boom town" effects and the process of industrialization occurring within the SEPA and throughout the state. Any assessment of specific and current values and attitudes must take this into account. The potential for rapid change and for social conflict are both strongly present.

The existing materials which will be presented in the following sections should be interpreted in the light of the general background provided above. It is especially important because the studies which have been encountered are either restricted to one portion of the study area or do not cover many of the specific attitudinal topics of interest here.

1. Attitudes Toward Land Use in General

Historically, the entire five-county area has been strongly opposed to any form of land use planning. It has projected a relatively laisez-faire attitude. This is reflected in the past attitudes of many of the people of the SEPA during the period when early efforts at setting aside national park lands was carried out, such as the Teton Mountain range set aside as a national park. Strong opposition to land use controls in general has continued to the present,[21] although the recent problems encountered in the area have softened this response somewhat.

Recently, a general acceptance of some forms of land use control has emerged in the area. In Teton County, 70 percent of the respondents to a public survey favored strong land use controls.[22] There are moreover particular concerns that mass recreation uses will make the area unusable both for the traditional farming and ranching and for the recreational-outdoor experience offered in the county.[23] This concern has led to local coalitions of ranchers, farmers, and environmentalists.

The Star Valley area of Lincoln County and parts of Sublette County are now beginning to experience land use pressures similar to those in Teton County. The challenge of recreational use of the mountains surrounding Star Valley in Lincoln County and the Bridger Wilderness Area and its environs in Sublette County has motivated residents of these areas to become more anxious to preserve the existing agricultural uses and more willing to accept land use planning.[24]

The Sandy Resource Area Planning Area Analysis reported by the Bureau of Land Management (1976) presents results of the Conservation and Land Use Study Commission survey for Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties. Respondents were asked, "How important is the need for land use planning in Wyoming?". The responses are presented in Exhibit I-B-1. A majority in each county felt the need was very important; between 96 percent and 100 percent rated the need as either important or very important.

The respondents were also asked the degree to which economic or environmental factors ought to be used in deciding between competing land uses. Over 80 percent in each county indicated that both concerns need to be considered equally. Similar percentages favor the use of taxing policies to encourage the preservation of agricultural use of the land. Between 92 percent and 100 percent felt that housing, industries, and highways should not be built on "prime agricultural land" where there are alternative sites available.

The same survey reveals that the residents prefer that land use decisions be made by local or county government rather than state or federal government, especially if issues have predominantly local impacts.

In summary, in spite of the diversity of the population, there is evidence that existing land use patterns, especially agriculture and grazing are widely accepted as being positive features of the lifestyle. The evidence suggests growing acceptance of land use planning to preserve existing land use and assure orderly population and economic growth. There is widespread concern, however, that urban growth be restricted to existing centers such as Kemmerer, Evanston, Green River, and Rock Springs. Within the SEPA, there are indications that traditional recreation by local residents is valued highly. Much of the data indicates that local residents feel that hunting, fishing, and related activities are among the greatest advantages of living in the area. However, there is also considerable concern that mass recreational use will interfere with and reduce the quality of these recreational uses. No data were obtained in this survey to indicate attitudes toward strip mining or utility corridors.

2. Specific Land Areas, Objects, Things

The attitudes of citizens toward specific areas, objects and things include some which are relatively uniform throughout the region. The land areas viewed as particularly significant include the Teton Mountain range (especially the Grand Teton National Park), the GrosVentre Mountains, the Wind River,

Mountains, the Salt River Mountains, and Flaming Gorge Reservoir. The mountain ranges include popular wilderness areas such as Teton Wilderness Area and the Bridger Wilderness Area. These areas are the centers of much recreational activity by local citizens as well as nationwide tourist attractions. They are commonly viewed with considerable pride and interest in their preservation.[25] Several rivers in the region, such as the Snake River, the Green River, the Bear River, the Salt River, and Ham's Fork are also considered important due to their uses in meeting agricultural, industrial, and municipal water needs, as well as providing recreational opportunities.

In addition to the areas and activities with regionwide use and interest, each county and community in the SEPA has specific areas and objects of local value and interest. For example, in the Sandy Resource Area of the Red Desert, Sand Dunes, Historic Trails, Honeycomb Buttes, Leucite Hills, Continental Peak, Flaming Gorge, Fossil Butt, Cedar Canyon Petroglyphs, Finley Site, Eden-Farson Site, Fort Brider, Blue Forest were all rated by some local interest groups as having high significance. Mining activity in the region is significant though little specific data on values exists here. In a summary rating, these areas are assessed along with several objects and things. The results are presented in Exhibit I-D-2.

Another significant object within the region (based on newspaper discussions) is the Rock Springs Community College. It is viewed as a major educational resource and community facility, providing not only educational resources, but also employment opportunities and economic benefits.

The data from Exhibit I-D-2 also indicate that there are several objects and activities which are of high to moderate significance to interest groups in parts of the SEP area. Among the objects are wild horses, archaeological sites, historic trails, and open space.

3. Area Development and Growth

The entire area has a long tradition of accepting and encouraging growth and development in the region.[26] However, recent trends and attitudes in many parts of the SEPA indicate a shift in public attitudes. Rather than accepting growth per se, local residents are asking questions of local officials regarding the manageability of that growth and its compatibility with existing conditions. The attitude is widely accepted in Teton County, for example, that most forms of growth there threaten the existing lifestyle and need to be stopped.[27] The development of additional recreational facilities, especially off-shoot second residences, is viewed as particularly threatening.[28]

There is a lack of data for Sublette County, specifically. The Pinedale Roundup reflects the general feeling that population growth can be accepted in the area, and that recreational and industrial developments can be accepted as long as they do not threaten the existing lifestyle. There does seem to be a felt need for advance planning, however, and the attitudes described for other counties do, to some degree, occur in this county as well.

The Sandy Resource Area Planning Area Analysis prepared by the Bureau's Rock Springs District Office, provides some insights into attitudes toward growth and development in Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties specifically and for the SEPA in general. The general issue of population growth is not covered by this report, but dimensions of growth are -- probably because population growth is accepted as an inevitable fact of life. The analysis reveals that the residents of the three counties are in considerable disagreement over the acceptability of attracting new mineral industries as a component of growth. The survey results are presented in Exhibit I-D-3. The residents of Lincoln County generally accept mineral development as a component of economic growth. Those of Sweetwater County are more opposed to such

development; while the residents of Uinta County appear split between agreement and desirability of new mineral industries, although concern regarding growth and development impacts is everpresent.

The same sample asked about the desirability of new non-mineral industries. The results in Exhibit I-D-4 reveal an even greater percent of the Lincoln County residents agree with this proposal, than with the development of mineral industries. Lincoln County appears to be growth-oriented. The Sweetwater sample, by contrast, is slightly more favorable to new non-mineral industries than to mineral ones, but also slightly more people oppose it than accept it. Sweetwater County residents appear to oppose industrial growth, whether mineral or non-mineral oriented. A majority of Uinta County respondents favor non-mineral development, while they are split on the benefits of mineral development. In none of these surveys did any attitudes regarding secondary development surface, although it can be assumed that the offshoots of non-industrial development would be more favorably received than would those of mineral development.

Another component of growth is tourism and recreation. The same three-county sample was asked whether they would favor strong encouragement of these activities. Exhibit I-D-5 indicates that the three counties uniformly favor encouragement of tourist and recreational trades. This support is stronger and more uniform than that for industrial growth, suggesting that residents view the impacts of such growth as more positive and beneficial with greater economic opportunities afforded to the community.

The environmental cost of growth and development is a crucial issue within the SEPA. When asked whether economic development of local benefit should take place at the cost of unique scenic beauty, plant or animal life, the sample responded as reported in Exhibit I-D-6. The respondents in all three counties oppose economic development that harms unique beauty or life forms. The greatest opposition is in Sweetwater County, although no reason was given.

In summary, limited, controlled growth with the development that this implies is generally acceptable to local residents, perhaps excepting those in Teton County. Growth is not always accepted, however, when it involves large-scale industrialization of the type characterized by mineral development. Tourism is more widely supported in the southern counties. In all regions, growth is not accepted at the cost of environmental quality. The data do not provide information concerning the acceptability of various developments needed to support growth such as housing, utilities, and transportation. Clearly, the application of these land use types can be a significant aspect of a community's ability to manage its growth both for the short term and over time.

4. Government and Its Entities

The tradition in western Wyoming has been to treat government, especially the federal government, as a threat to the strong, independent tradition of indivuality and self-determination which comprises a large part of the western ideal. Some interest groups, such as environmentalists and others seeking to restrict growth, have taken a different position and sought to avail themselves of federal agencies, the regulatory process, and the courts in an effort to restrict growth or prohibit certain developments.

There is sparse evidence concerning satisfaction with local government. There are studies which provide some data for Green River and Rock Springs,[29] and similar findings are presented for Jackson and Pinedale areas. Based on the general concensus, it seems that local government is more acceptable than higher levels.

In Rock Springs and Green River, a majority of those surveyed among lower income classes indicated satisfaction with the level of local services. The people in the highest income category for Rock Springs appear to be dissatisfied generally, a condition not encountered in Green River. Forty-seven percent of the people surveyed in Jackson rate the local services above average, while 66 percent in Pinedale did the same. In general, satisfaction declines with increases in income, suggesting that those residents with higher living standards find less satisfaction with the service standards of Wyoming/SEPA communities, due, perhaps, to the residents' greater expectations and demands. Dissatisfaction appears to be most uniform in Jackson and among the upper income categories in Rock Springs.

Participation in and results of the recent election provide some interesting indications of the political attitudes of many residents. Voter participation is generally high, and a survey of county-by-county election results reported in local newspapers reveals that voter turnout was above the national average.

One way to evaluate local voters on the liberal-conservative spectrum is by means of the recent presidential election. Sublette County and all of its communities except the smallest voted 2 to 1 for the more conservative Republican candidate. Lincoln County also favored Gerald Ford but there is a striking variation within the county. In Star Valley, Ford won by 4 to 1; in Kemmerer, the Democratic candidate, Carter, won by a very small margin; while in other communities outside of Star Valley, Carter won by larger margins. Carter also won in Sweetwater County; he carried both Rock Springs and

Green River. The more conservative candidate won in Uinta County, but city-by-city results were not reported. Teton County's results were not reported.

It is an important distinction that the areas most affected by growth and development are those who favored Carter. It is commonly noted[30] that relative newcomers to Wyoming, especially miners and construction workers, are Democrats as are the residents of the more urbanized, industrial communities of the southern part of the SEPA, but the long-time residents, and particularly landed interests and agricultural interests are Republicans. This is not unique to Wyoming, but follows general party makeup, philosophy, and income categories.

In summary, the area's residents strongly favor actions by local and state government (to some degree) over those by the federal government. They also desire individual participation and choice and removal of governmental constraints on personal lifestyles. The evidence indicates extensive participation in civic affairs with a basic diversity in political preferences which is characterized by residents' attitudes towards growth, development, and environmental concerns.

5. Outside Influences and People

No area-wide indicators of attitudes toward outside influences and people have been uncovered, other than the feelings discussed above concerning the federal government. In addition, there are no specific data for several of the counties on these issues.

A survey of Rock Springs residents provides some insight to attitudes towards outsiders or newcomers.[31] First, the results indicate virtually no social contacts outside of work between long-time residents and newcomers. Secondly, newcomers are often viewed as transients solely interested in "entertainment" with a greater tendency to engage in criminal activities and other deviant acts. These criticisms are moderated by the recognition that any "undesirables" are a minority, and in fact, all newcomers do not constitute this deviant group.

In Teton County, there are negative attitudes toward many of the tourists and owners of second homes, because of the environmental impacts associated with this group and due to the general sense among local residents that they and the land are being exploited.[32] In general, outsiders are often characterized negatively by the more established residents of rural communities, and even by some who live in more urbanized areas. The persons who receive such labels are usually involved in activities involving recreational uses or such things as development or construction which compete with the current agricultural orientation and lifestyle. Others receive negative labels because they are given better jobs or advantages over local residents (due usually to the higher skills or educational levels of these "outsiders").

6. Citizens' Expectations

There is very little information concerning expectations of western Wyoming's citizens except that which has been cited in earlier sections. An exception to this is in the case where expectations are interpreted to mean expectations about "goodness of life" for residents and their communities. A survey conducted in 1975 provides some data for Jackson and Pinedale areas.[33] The respondents were asked to indicate how well things were for them now and how do they expect them to be five years into the future. As Exhibit I-D-8 reports, residents of these two communities indicated that the quality of their personal life at present was above average and they expected it to improve in the future. Hence, there is considerable personal optimism and general feeling of personal well being in these communities which is likely felt in other parts of the SEPA also.

Similar questions were asked for the goodness of the community at the present and in the future. The results (Exhibit I-D-9) indicate a fair amount of pessimism concerning the future for Jackson as a community, given the values stated previously. On the other hand, Pinedale residents report a substantial amount of optimism for the community as well.

7. Ability to Pursue a Particular Lifestyle

There appears to be a fairly widespread concern in the SEPA over the individual's ability to pursue a chosen lifestyle. This is especially true of people who are in agriculture, who seek to preserve the Old West lifestyle, or who enjoy outdoor recreation and activities involving solitude and natural scenic qualities. In addition, many newcomers (especially the well educated) dislike the elements of the Wyoming lifestyle such as comparative isolation, the lack of urban culture, and the unfriendliness of long-time residents.[34] There is, however, a general satisfaction with one's personal life and the opportunities available for economic advancement. The greatest concern is over the future of the area in general rather than with personal well being.

D. Public Attitudes Footnotes

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21. Leydet, F., op.cit.

22. England, L., op.cit.

23. Ibid.

24. Pinedale Roundup. December 9, 1976.

25. England, L., op.cit.

26. England, L., op.cit.

27. Leydet, F., op.cit. and
England. L., op.cit.

28. Ibid.

29. Old West Regional Commission, op.cit., and England L., op.cit.

30. Ibid.

31. Ibid.

32. Leydet, F., op.cit.

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Leydet, F., op.cit.
England, L., op.cit.

EXHIBIT I-D-1

Percent Responding to Need for Land Use Planning

Response	County		
	Lincoln	Sweetwater	Uinta
Very Important	58%	81%	62%
Important	40	15	38
Not Important	2	2	-
No Opinion	-	2	-
	N=60	N=112	N=40

Source: Bureau of Land Management, 1976

EXHIBIT I-D-2

SUMMARY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL VALUES

VALUES	RATIONALE
1. HIGH SIGNIFICANCE	
a. Red Desert	High intensity, non-transferable
b. Sand Dunes	Associated with Red Desert
c. Wild Horses	Non-transferable
d. Fences	Highly emotional, tied to open space
e. Solitude/Freedom	Highly emotional, tied to open space
f. Archeological Sites/Areas	Non-transferable
g. Fort Bridger	Non-transferable
h. Ranching Lifestyle	Complete dependance
2. MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE	
a. Historic Trails	Limited transfer of value
b. Flaming Gorge	Limited transfer of value
c. Fossil Butte Monument	Limited transfer of value
d. Off-Road Vehicle Control	Related to open space values & preservation
e. Predator Control	Most want control, not extermination
f. Blue Forest	Limited transfer of value
3. LOW SIGNIFICANCE	
a. Honeycomb Butte, Leucite Hills, Continental Peak	No dependance, part of Red Desert, however

Source: Bureau of Land Management (1976), Table C.

EXHIBIT I-D-3

Desirability of Attracting New Mineral Industries

Attitude	Percent by County		
	Lincoln	Sweetwater	Uinta
Agree	56	45	50
Disagree	37	54	50
No Opinion	7	1	0
	N=60	N=112	N=40

Source: BLM (1976) Table B

EXHIBIT I-D-4
Desirability of Attracting New Non-Mineral Industries

Attitude	Percent by County		
	Lincoln	Sweetwater	Uinta
Agree	66	47	55
Disagree	27	49	42
No Opinion	4	4	3

Source: BLM (1976), Table B

EXHIBIT I-D-5
Desirability of Encouraging Tourism and Recreational Trade

Attitude	Percent by County		
	Lincoln	Sweetwater	Uinta
Agree	65	65	60
Disagree	32	34	40
No Opinion	3	1	0

Source: BLM (1976), Table B

EXHIBIT I-D-6

Unacceptability of Environmental Disruption for Local Economic Growth

Attitude	Percent by County		
	Lincoln	Sweetwater	Uinta
Agree	65	79	65
Disagree	30	17	32
No Opinion	5	4	3

Source: BLM (1976), Table B

EXHIBIT I-D-7
Satisfaction with Services by Household Income

Annual Income	Percent Satisfied or Very Satisfied			
	Rock Springs[a]	Green River[a]	Jackson[b]	Pinedale[b]
Less than $12,000	59	59	-	-
$12,000 - $19,999	52	54	-	-
$20,000 or more	38	52	-	-
Not Categorized	-	-	47	66

Source: a. Old West Regional Commission, 1976.

b. England, Gibbons and Johnson, 1975.

EXHIBIT I-D-8

Future Expectations of Personal Life Quality

Community	Personal Expecation Rating - Percent								
	Worst				Average				Best
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jackson									
Present	3%	0%	0%	0%	10%	17%	53%	17%	0%
Future	0	0	0	0	17	13	13	37	20
Pinedale									
Present	0	0	0	4	13	17	35	17	13
Future	0	0	0	4	13	17	17	35	17

EXHIBIT I-D-9

The Expected Goodness of the Community

Community	Community Expecation Rating - Percent								
	Worst				Average				Best
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jackson									
Present	0%	3%	7%	13%	30%	27%	17%	3%	0%
Future	0	10	17	7	21	10	31	3	0
Pinedale									
Present	0	0	8	0	25	13	37	13	4
Future	0	4	4	8	8	4	46	21	4

E. Socio-Cultural Values

1. Native Values

The largest single collection of people, many of whose values diverge from those of the majority living in the Western Wyoming area, is located on the Wind River Indian Reservation, which is not located within the area's boundaries. Two culturally distinct tribes are located there: The Shoshoni and the Arapaho. The Shoshoni, historically, have lived in the Idaho-Wyoming area, while the Arapaho have lived in the Plains reaching into southeastern Wyoming and eastern Colorado. Because they do not reside within the SEPA area, this group of Native Americans is not discussed here.

2. Wyoming Lifestyle and Cultural Diversity

Until recently, the communities of western Wyoming have been marked by the cultural homogeneity within each community, though there was considerable diversity between them. The diversity was held together by a common thread: the rural-agrarian theme. Hence, Star Valley was culturally influenced by Mormon Theology and values during its settlement, while Teton County experienced a mixture of cultures oriented to agriculture and later tourism. Evanston, in Lincoln County was greatly influenced by the development of the railroad (as was much of southwestern Wyoming) and this influence is still felt today as evidenced by the pattern of land ownership and use that exists. Unfortunately, data for each county or locale breaking down the values and lifestyle characteristics of the people is not available. What is said of Rock Springs[1] could be said of most Wyoming communities. They pride themselves on their:

> ". . . western way of life, which includes among its components, the following: small town living with its customs of friendliness, neighborliness, and mutual aid; for a love of the great outdoors; and adherence to traditional, conservative values, including close family ties, traditional sex roles, and a strong religious life." [2]

The report continues to point out that some people fear that this lifestyle is slipping away. This is particularly true due to the changing pace of life in the state resulting from the increased development activity which has generated new economic and social activities in the area.

The major problem with the increased diversity within communities is that there are few friendships, religious or social bonds being formed between newcomers and long term residents. In addition, the newcomers are more likely to be dissatisfied with local services and facilities, such as schools and medical care.[3] The long term residents view the effects of the construction operations as falling below their expectations. All of this is compounded by basic cultural and background differences resulting from the fact that newcomers tend to be of urban origin, are younger and better educated, have fewer children and receive more income.[4]

In summary, diversity is increasing. Its increase is combined with basic value and background differences between newcomers and long term residents, little social contact between them, and perceptions about each other which are not complimentary.

New accommodations of value positions and new leadership structures may have to emerge if the concensus and cooperation needed to attack community problems is to be maintained.

3. Religious Values

The area's religious groups are made up of persons who are adherents of Christian religious organizations of the Catholic, Presbyterian and Latter-Day Saints denominations. Data on beliefs and values specific to church members of this area are not available, nor are membership ratios readily determinable for the area. For example, the last census of religion (completed in 1936) found only 30 percent of Wyoming's inhabitants were affiliated with an organized religion, compared to about half the population nationally.[5]

Despite the lack of current information on the religious make-up of residents in the SEPA, it is suggested that among the newer and more mobile residents and inhabitants of the area, many of whom have been attracted by the development activity that has occurred, organized religious affiliations and values are not strong. These individuals are often not members of any religious group or they simply do not participate in the organized religious activities of the area.

4. Immigrant and Racial Values

The most sizable group in the area and one which may increase considerably over time, is the Mexican-American community. In particular there are large numbers of migrant workers who come into the area to work during planting and harvesting seasons. It is also projected that increased numbers of Mexican-Americans will likely move into Sweetwater and Lincoln counties for construction and mining operations that are planned to occur in these areas. A major feature of Mexican-American values and lifestyle is the common cultural and language experiences of the people.[7] Together with a growing awareness of and participation in the larger Anglo community, Mexican-Americans are increasingly becoming outspoken on a variety of issues which affect their lives.

Language is one of the bonds which holds the Mexican-American community together. Most Mexican-Americans are bilingual; some speak only Spanish, and very few speak only English. Spanish is used by the majority as their primary language, and its use is often accepted symbolically as a personal expression of the culture and heritage of the people.[8]

By and large, little information is available which accurately characterizes this community and describes its values with regard to other than transient patterns of settlement. To the extent that Mexican-Americans have permanently settled and become involved in everyday community activities, their attitudes and values would more closely parallel those of the rest of the community.

FOOTNOTES, Socio-Cultural Values

1. Old West Regional Commission, Construction Worker Profile, Billings, Montana, 1975.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Larson, T.A., History of Wyoming, Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press, 1965.

6. Little, Ronald, Some Social Impacts of Boom Towns, Logan, Utah, 1976.

7. Moore, Joan, Mexican-Americans, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1970.

8. Ibid.

F. Consumption Patterns

The trade and service patterns within the SEPA are focused upon the Rock Springs trade center area (which includes Green River) with secondary retail activity occurring in the respective local areas, including Kemmerer, Evanston, Glenville, Star Valley, and Jackson. For the most part, however, Rock Springs and Green River provide the principal regional trade activity in the SEPA, with other secondary locations serving mostly local needs.

The retail and trade sectors of Rock Springs' economy are important to the region and constitute a major economic base for the area. Secondary economic activity in the principal smaller cities and towns -- Kemmerer, Evanston, Cokeville, Afton, and Jackson -- provides basic materials and services to local residents with most major needs served at Rock Springs.

As of 1975, there were 36 wholesale businesses in Rock Springs.[1] For 1974 and 1976, data on the level of retail sales is available for counties and communities in the region. Based upon these retail sales figures, a comparison of general sales activity between the communities can be made. These indications of sales reflect, however, only the general economic activity within the District and within local areas. And, as can be seen from the data available, inconsistencies between the estimates of monthly and yearly sales do occur. For example, comparing the data for Sweetwater County, yearly estimates of retail sales are available from the State Department of Planning and Development (done in 1974), which project a total sales of about $132 million annually for Rock Springs and Green River combined.[2] Yet, the monthly retail sales records of the Wyoming retail Merchants' Association indicate a total county monthly sales level of about $8 million;[3] carried out for the entire, the annual sales in Sweetwater County, based on monthly figures,would be about $96 million, or the projected state total for Green River alone. Inconsistencies in reporting of these figures between the two sources cited, as well as the contrast between the estimate on the one hand and actual figures on the other, suggest that the Retail Association figures are the more accurate and up to date.

It is important to note also that based on reported retail association figures for 1976,[4] Teton County and Jackson rival the southern SEPA counties in retail sales. This is because of the tourist-oriented and service nature of the local economy in Teton County which is a major mainstay of that area's economic base.

It should be pointed out, however, that while Rock Springs-Green River is the major commercial and trade center in the SEPA, it is lesser in volume than the Casper or Cheyenne centers, and it is by no means a major retail trade center in the region. Because Wyoming is, statewide, a secondary trade center in comparison to nearby major centers at Salt Lake City and Denver, Rock Springs-Green River functions predominantly as a focus for local county and SEPA-wide business activity. According to a recent study by the State Department of Economic Planning and Development,[5] which examined employment by economic sectors, the market areas which make up the retail sector of the state's regional economies cannot be determined because of a deficiency of data or reporting. Moreover, based on the ratio of retail service employees in the state, it appears that service activities are predominantly engaged in serving the local area in which they are located. While the application of this statewide data cannot be directly tied to the Rock Springs area, it suggests nevertheless that Rock Springs serves as a local area of business activity only with little regional export of service or trade activity.

A major issue, relative to the regional and local economics in the area, is consumer patterns and travel. It is generally acknowleged in informal discussions with residents of Rock Springs, Kemmerer, Evanston, and even the more distant Afton, that many consumers travel to Salt Lake City for many of their shopping and service needs. Certainly major purchases such as large appliances, clothing, furniture, and certain personal services and health care needs are met in this way. For residents of the northern SEPA counties, travel to Idaho Falls, Idaho, is a factor. Some shoppers also mentioned travel to Denver (principally by air), but this is less common.

Little documentation is available to amplify this issue. Because no figures are available which measure, for example, the amount of dollars flowing into or out of the SEPA or the percentage of disposable income spent outside of the region, precise measures of consumer dollars leaving the area are not available. It is clear, however, that expansion of the present retail sector (and very likely the wholesale, as well) in Rock Springs and other smaller local retail centers, will be necessary before these consumer patterns are altered. Not until consumers can purchase a greater variety of goods and services at competitive prices locally will they forego some of these trips outside the state. Yet, because of the relatively short driving times to these outside destinations, it is unlikely that the pattern will ever be eliminated. For example, because large numbers of residents in southwestern Wyoming have close cultural and family ties with Utah to the south, travel between these two areas will continue.

Based on a study completed in 1973,[6] limited data are available which look at the relationships between rural communities (of which Wyoming is one) and their service areas, both economic and health, and rural communities and urban centers. This study looked at the economic and trade/consumer characteristics of the State of Wyoming (characterized as a "rural area") and the surrounding states of Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. Because the subject examined was economic and health service purchases of Wyoming residents, the surrounding states were included. Exhibit I-F=2 shows a map of the predominant economic-health service trade retion, as defined in this study. The size of the cities within the region are shown by representative dots of varying sizes.

The delineation of service areas or areas of influence in this study was linked to consumer decisions with respect to shopping patterns and degree of consumer market orientation, and based on a hierarchy of trade patterns that were analyzed. Based on the size and level of activity exhibited by a city or town within the region, its economic-health service activities were analyzed to determine shopping patterns and dependencies. The most noteworthy feature of

the study region (encompassing all of Wyoming) was that all of the primary and secondary trade centers are located on the fringes of the region and in other states. This is because Wyoming is predominantly a rural state and its two major trade centers, Cheyenne and Casper, are much lower in the economic hierarchy of the region than either the primary regional centers (Denver and Salt Lake City) or the secondary centers (Billings and Rapid City). The latter centers are nearby to northeastern Wyoming communities and constitute a major travel destination in that area, while the former major centers in Denver and Salt Lake City attract residents from the SEPA and beyond.

As a consequence of this economic hierarchy, Wyoming residents must travel for certain of their goods and service needs. For example, Denver attracts consumers from the entire five-state region, while Salt Lake City is a principal destination for southwestern Wyoming residents from Rock Springs, Green River, Kemmerer, Evanston, and other northern communities.

Within the SEPA and for Rock Springs-Green River, the principal trade and business center, the availability of certain consumer goods depends on the market area involved. Certain major or specialized consumer items are in relatively limited supply, including items like large appliances, furniture, specialized services, and the like. For most general consumer goods, there are adequate numbers of retail outlets providing them, though selection or price competitiveness may vary. Exhibit I-F-3 gives the comparative cost index breakdowns for cost of living items in Casper, Wyoming, relative to the U. S. Average and to other nearby regional centers. Unfortunately, the City of Rock Springs and Green River did not provide data to the source compiling these cost of living index figures and as a result, Casper data must provide the comparable basis for the SEPA.

Notably, of the six areas examined in 1976, Casper had the second-highest overall index, second only to Billings, Montana. This gives some idea of the impact oil and coal development have had on these areas relative to other western communities, and with the parallel boom in Rock Springs, a comparable ratio

can be assumed. Certain categories, like Utilities and Health, are lower in Wyoming than in other areas; while Housing and Transportation costs are high relative to other items indicating the relative supply to demand for these goods.

By and large, these findings hold significant implications to the future economic development picture in Wyoming and suggest, also, implications with regard to employment, income, and general economic activity in communities throughout the District. As future energy development activity continues, the degree of attraction these outside trade centers currently exhibit will likely diminish to some extent, provided that the economic activity that is generated in the SEPA communities as a result of increased development is sustained. A short-term or transient growth that develops because of outside forces and has no diversified base to support it will have little effect on these trade relationships. It is likely, moreover, that the trade patterns described here will remain for many years to come since the basic character of Wyoming, as a rural rather than urbanized state, will remain for some years to come, and further because the ties to some outside areas, notably Salt Lake City, go beyond merely consumer needs, but encompass cultural and family ties.

No source of available data on investment patterns in the study area was identified, hence this information is not provided here.

FOOTNOTES

1. Wyoming DEPAD, Community Economic Profiles, 1975.

2. Ibid.

3. Wyoming Retail Merchants' Association, Casper, Wyoming, monthly retail sales reports (October, 1976).

4. Ibid.

5. Wyoming DEPAD, An Economic Base Study of the Casper Area, Cheyenne, Wyoming (Draft copy 1976).

6. John M. Leyes, et.al., Division of Business and Economic Research, University of Wyoming, The Delineation of Economic and Health Service Areas and the Location of Health Manpower Education Programs, November, 1973.

EXHIBIT I-F-1

Retail Sales, 1973 to 1976

County	No. Retail Establishments	No. Wholesale Establishments	Estimated Monthly Retail Sales, 1976[1]	Sales Tax Rate[2]
Sweetwater	NA	44	$7.8 million	4%
Lincoln	144	22	1.5	3%
Uinta	98	12	2.7	4%
Teton	587	4	18.6	3%
Sublette[3]	60	5	NA	3%

Community			Estimated Yearly Retail Sales[4]	6 months 1974
Rock Springs	NA	36	$97.1 m	$64.9 m
Green River	110	NA	34.8	23.2
Kemmerer	NA	NA	12.2	8.4
Evanston	NA	NA	17.7	12.7
Afton and Thayne	NA	NA	8.5	5.8
Jackson	NA	NA	48.0	39.5

NA - Not Available/ Not Reported

[1] Based upon computations from county sales tax figures for the month of October.

[2] Sales tax in Wyoming is 3 percent with an optional 1 percent local sales tax available to municipalities by local referendum and for local use.

[3] No comparable data was available for Sublette county. Other sources will be applied.

[4] Wyoming DEPAD estimates, 1974.

Source: Harbridge House, Inc. based upon information supplied by Wyoming Retail Merchants Association, Casper, Wyoming (Oct. 1, 1976); and, Wyoming DEPAD, Community Economic Profiles, 1975.

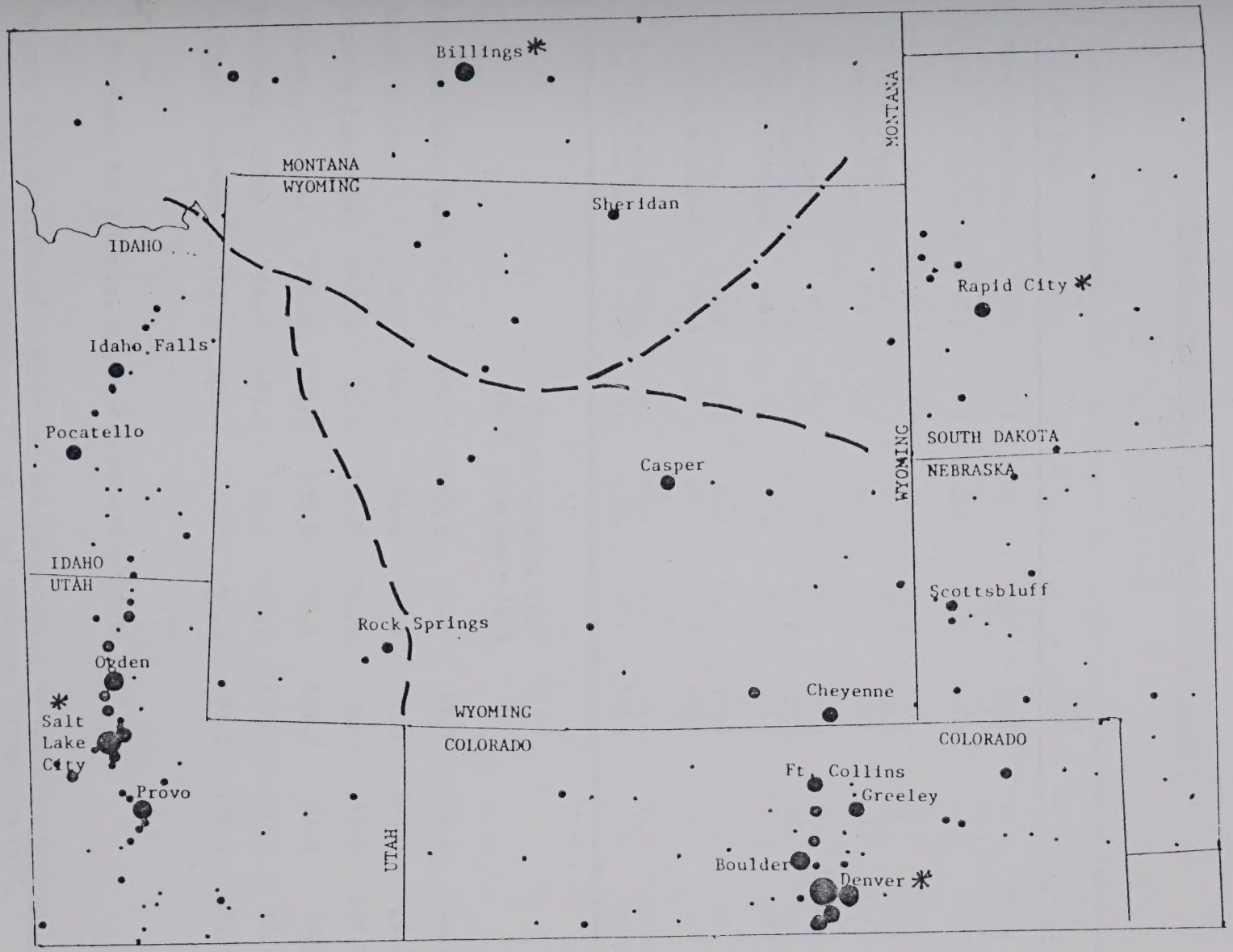

Exhibit I-F-2

MAP OF INTERMOUNTAIN STUDY REGION

Exhibit I-F-3

Cost of Living Indicators for Selected Western Cities
First Quarter 1975
(U.S. Average = 100)

City and State	All items	Food	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health	Misc. services
Reno Sparks, Nevada	95.9	96.5	85.8	82.9	96.5	126.0	125.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	96.4	94.1	107.4	73.8	91.4	104.6	95.8
Sacramento, California	97.9	91.4	105.5	61.7	106.1	118.8	118.7
Billings, Montana	98.7	92.0	126.6	56.9	89.9	89.6	95.2
Portland, Oregon	99.9	98.6	93.3	90.6	103.2	110.0	118.0
Boise, Idaho	100.0	96.1	95.7	98.2	102.8	112.7	111.9
Denver, Colorado	100.4	94.6	106.4	98.3	101.0	126.7	87.3
Casper, Wyoming	101.4	98.4	108.4	60.6	132.8	98.8	108.2
San Diego, California	103.4	89.8	118.2	81.3	94.5	121.1	108.4
Pocatello, Idaho	103.9	101.2	90.6	100.0	145.8	115.3	102.1
Spokane, Washington	105.5	103.3	107.7	93.8	106.9	122.1	104.3
Tucson, Arizona	106.2	100.8	119.9	88.1	93.4	114.3	105.1
Las Vegas, Nevada	106.7	100.9	102.5	107.7	103.4	48.7	101.8

Fourth Quarter 1976
(U.S. Average = 100)

Salt Lake City, Utah	100.0	100.7	103.3	89.3	97.1	102.4	104.2
Boise, Idaho	96.0	103.4	86.4	91.4	90.3	109.5	117.3
Denver, Colorado	100.8	98.6	108.3	82.4	88.1	119.6	107.0
Casper, Wyoming	106.6	102.3	131.2	62.5	131.6	91.4	76.8
Pocatello, Idaho	101.4	103.4	99.7	80.5	148.5	100.0	79.0
Billings, Montana[1]	112.1	108.1	135.5	93.2	90.1	102.1	105.8

[1] The index for Billings, Montana is second quarter, 1976.

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association, Cost of Living Indicators (Washington, DC) personal interview 7 February 1977.

G. Housing

Housing data for the District is principally available from the 1970 Census, clearly an outdated source given the population changes in the area. Some current data is available on selected communities and counties, and this will be used whenever possible. However, because some necessary information was altogether lacking, for example comparative housing counts by county, information is recorded here and comparisons are made which are based on inclusive and/or outdated data. These are noted where necessary.

Exhibit I-G-1 lists the breakdown of available information for the five counties and for the major cities and towns in each based on the 1970 census. In 1970, there were a total of over 15,000 housing units in the District of which more than half were located in the major cities and towns. Vacancies were almost non-existent. Of this housing, the ratio of owner-occupied to rental units was two to one. Mobile homes in the District totalled 1466 (a figure that is certainly outdated as subsequent discussion shows). It is interesting to note that in these 1970 figures, the highest median sale and rental values for housing in the District occurred in the Jackson area of Teton County. Median sale values here were fully 50 percent higher than those of Sublette County which had the closest values to those in the Jackson area. Given the less urbanized nature of Sublette County, these figures are surprising. No information was found which shed light on this comparison. The other information recorded by the census though interesting, is not current and therefore provides very little in the way of useful SEPA descriptions. More useful is the selective current data for certain counties in the region. Unfortunately, the gaps in this data do not allow a uniform presentation for counties and localities. Where necessary, inferences will be drawn based on this incomplete data.

As one indication of the likely magnitude of recent changes in the District since 1970, a recent preliminary study[1] carried out in Sweetwater County, indicates a housing unit total for the county, excluding the City of Rock Springs,

of 5160 units (Exhibit I-G-2). By comparison, the 1970 census reported the total number of housing units in the county (excluding Rock Springs) as 2399. This is an increase of over 100 percent during a six-year period. Similarly, this preliminary report lists 3320 housing units in Green River in 1976 compared with 1380 reported by the census, an even larger ratio of change. This recent study goes on to show a total of 2331 single-family units in the study area and 2316 mobile homes. Lucerne Valley (near Manila, Utah) currently has the bulk of these mobile homes with over 1000 located there. The next largest concentrations of mobile homes was identified north and west of Rock Springs, totalling some 520 homes. For the entire study area (excluding Rock Springs), 513 units of multi-family housing were identified.

Based on an earlier study for Rock Springs plus discussions with the City Engineering and Planning Department,[2] it can be estimated that about 6500 additional housing units and 1200 more mobile homes can be added to the above totals for Sweetwater County. This raises the total number of housing units in the County to approximately 11,660 and the total number of mobile homes to about 3,500. Total multi-family units in Rock Springs total about 1400.

Of the 5160 housing units identified by the preliminary study, a grouping of them, according to condition, is provided. Exhibit I-G-3 reports these findings; it indicates that for the area examined, most housing amounting to 80 percent of the total, was found to be sound with another ten percent requiring some form of minor repairs with only about three percent of the total housing stock classified as substandard. These findings show that housing in Sweetwater County is generally well maintained, and suggest that one reason for this could be the general high level of demand for housing units accompanied by by adequate incomes of the residents. In the case of rental units, this allows adequate rents to include maintenance and repair, while for housing that is owned by its occupants, income levels can support the needed work. The

relative age of the housing stock may also be a factor in this, however, no data was shown in this recent study.

Sweetwater, Lincoln, and Uinta Counties

Throughout the District, housing supply and demand relationships are important concerns. While data on each county are not available, the trends suggested by recent studies apply to the other nearby counties within the SEPA. Because of the tremendous growth that has occurred in the recent short term, demand for housing is, in most cases, exceeding the available supply. Housing of all types, qualities, and in all price ranges is being sought by new residents. Housing prices are, for the most part high. Rental units are scarce and even mobile homes are not readily available.

Housing supply versus demand is also a concern in the western part of the District in Lincoln and Uinta Counties, both centers of rapid population increases with concurrent residential development and community services and infrastructure not always able to keep pace. For these two counties, the major housing market areas are Kemmerer and Evanston, the largest cities in Lincoln and Uinta Counties, respectively. Assessment of present housing supply and quality for this region is available (in preliminary form only) and some projections of future needs have been made as well. Exhibits I-G-4 and G-5 estimate the current numbers of housing units in each community as of 1975 and compare that with 1970 totals.

In Kemmerer, the best estimate[3] of housing units is 892, an increase of over 12 percent from 1970. Diamondville and Cokeville, also in Lincoln County, were estimated to experience over 30 percent increases over this same period. The rate of increase estimated for the county overall was about 16 percent with a total of 3425 units in 1975. Evanston, in Uinta County, is estimated to have had 1488 units in 1975, compared with 1375 in 1970, an increase of about eight percent. By comparison, Lyman was shown with greater than four times more housing units in 1975, a total of 738 units, than in the previous period. The

total number of dwelling units in Uinta County in 1975, some 3100 units, was estimated to have increased over 40 percent from 1970.

Clearly all communities in this region have experienced growth to varying degrees along with increased housing activity since 1970. Unfortunately, data on Teton County and Sublette County are not available beyond 1970 census figures shown in Exhibit I-G-1. As the following exhibits indicate for Uinta, Sweetwater, and Lincoln Counties, most of the housing being built in the SEPA is single-family dwelling units. There are contrasts, however, as shown by Lincoln County's expected housing mix at almost three-fourths single-family units, while in Sweetwater and Uinta Counties, single-family housing accounted for only about half of the total mix (Exhibits I-G-2, G-6 and G-7). Multi-family units represent about ten percent of the total housing stock in these three areas. The numbers of mobile homes are also contrasted in the three communities for which data is available as Lincoln County shows about 370 or one-fifth of their total housing stock, compared with over one-third, or 880 units, in Uinta County, and 3000 or about one-third in Sweetwater County. Within Lincoln County, Kemmerer with over one-quarter of all housing units in the county, shows the grestest number of housing structures of all types. Afton is second, with over 25 percent of all housing structures. In Uinta County, Evanston shows the highest number of structures, followed by Lyman. Rock Springs and Green River, the two largest and most urbanized communities in Sweetwater County, are the focus of housing activity there.

Also important is housing quality in these communities. These counties show at least 75 percent of their housing stock in "adequate" condition, and most communities follow similar patterns (Exhibits I-G-3, G-8, and G-9). Notable exceptions occur in Diamondville, Cokeville, and Kemmerer in Lincoln County, based perhaps on the age of those structures.

The housing market, supply side, factors in the region indicate that while some development of housing is occurring in many areas, factors that are notably financial are acting as constraints upon the market. Information in this regard is available only for Lincoln and Uinta Counties. In Kemmerer, current housing supply involves the major landowner and developer in that area, the Kemmerer Coal Company.[4] A 100-lot subdivision is being developed southwest of the town (Lincoln Heights #4) with estimates of land selling price around $12,000 per acre. Another residential development, this one by Western Wyoming Construction Co., is planned for Kemmerer with approximately 100 lots northeast of town.[5] These lots are expected to sell in the same price range. Housing to be built in this development will sell for between $38,000 and $55,000. Exhibit I-G-10 lists the component housing costs in Kemmerer, while the following exhibit indicates general cost of lot improvements.

In Evanston, several residential developers are active and land ownership is further diversified than in the Kemmerer area.[6] This leads to a more competitive market and hence housing costs and land costs are lower here (Exhibit I-G-12). About 70 subdivision lots have been identified, with additional individual units being built in various areas of the town.

Mobile and modular home activity is also underway, particularly in the Lyman-Fort Bridger Valley area, however, no specific figures are available.

As a further indication of the contrasts between housing markets in the Kemmerer and Evanston areas in Lincoln and Uinta Counties, respectively, a 1974 breakdown of new residential construction values by income groups served shows significant variations between these two communities (see Exhibits I-G-13 through G-16). As these figures show, in Kemmerer, well over half of all new residential construction in 1974 was in the range of $35,000 to less than $45,000 with 95 percent of that year's new residential construction in the range of $35,000 to under $55,000. This level of housing cost was

determined to serve families earning at least $15,000. Yet for Lincoln County overall, two-thirds of the residents earned less than $15,000 annually. Only about one-third of the families in the county could afford to purchase most of the houses being built.

By contrast, in Evanston during 1974, 80 percent of the new housing built was valued at less than $35,000 which correspond to the general income distribution of the county for that year. The increased housing market activity in Evanston -- Uinta County has helped to keep the cost of new housing down here compared with new housing in the Kemmerer area.

Selected Smaller Communities[7]

Lyman -- The Town of Lyman experienced tremendous increases in the number of dwelling units between 1970 and 1975. Total units increased from 193 to 738, which represents a 280 percent growth factor. It should, however, be mentioned that 506 units of the increase were mobile homes (277% of the growth). There has been a recent decline in the housing stock due to the loss of mobile homes from Trona Village.

While lots for mobile homes are generally available, vacant housing for sale or rent is minimal (below one percent). Interviews with local building officials indicated that there was a significant amount of land near the town that could be developed in the future.[8] The average cost of a new house was estimated at $36,000. The major housing problem identified by local officials was the lack of mortgage funds, a problem that was found in other parts of the SEPA as well.

Mountain View -- As of 1975, the Town of Mountain View had 194 dwelling units on approximately 150 acres of land. There has been very little new housing construction in the area resulting in few housing units presently on the market. Estimates indicate that a new, three-bedroom home (1,100 sq.ft.) costs $36,000. There are lots available for mobile homes, however, there is no public water system to service new developments.

The expected effect of population increases in the region will be to increase the density of housing in the town. The existing density is approximately 1.5 units per acre, with some acres of very dense development (the downtown commercial area and mobile home parks). If landowners choose to sell, the need to develop nearby vacant land will occur.

Afton -- From housing surveys conducted in 1970 and 1975, Afton had the highest percentage of housing units classified as standard or "adequate" in the entire county. Over 80 percent of the housing stock is in standard condition.

While the housing situation does not appear to be as "tight" as in other communities in Lincoln County, vacant units for rent or sale are below one percent. A local realtor estimated that there were 10 to 15 homes on the market in July 1975, selling at prices between $30,000 and $35,000.[9] New residential construction consists of both modular and stock-built homes. An average improved lot (13,530 sq.ft.) is selling for between $5,000 to $7,000; however, at the time of this study, no lots were available in town.

An important issue with regard to housing development throughout the SEPA is financing. In several communities, commercial mortgage financing policies tend to be conservative with little aggressive mortgage financing being carried out by area banks. Moreover, mortgages tend to be more readily available to finance permanent homes rather than for mobile homes. The major problem here is the inability of many borrowers to qualify for loans based upon these areas' particular housing and economic conditions: housing is too expensive for many income groups to afford; banking policies are often very stringent and inflexible; and, people cannot qualify for available subsidized loan programs whether because of high income or high housing prices.

Housing Needs and Future Housing Demand[10]

Data for Lincoln and Uinta County are only available on future needs and demand. Housing needs are defined as the number of households requiring some

form of assistance in order to maintain standard housing and living quality. For Lincoln County this number was estimated at 376 households in 1976.[11] In Uinta County, 303 households came under this definition of required assistance.[12]

Housing demand is a function of the rate of growth of a community and the community infrastructure components which include services and available land areas to accommodate new development. In a stable community, growth demand for housing can usually be met when the rate of growth is moderate though steady over time (typically less than one percent increase in population per year).[13]

This has not been the case, however, in the communities of southwestern Wyoming, encompassing the Rock Springs District. Rock Springs, for example, has grown an average of 20 percent per year between 1970 and 1974 from a population of 12,000 to over 26,000 residents. The overall population increase for these few years was more than double. Lack of housing was, and still is, the largest immediate problem for the region and for individual communities. Effects upon the housing market were rapid and ranged from an artificially high inflation of prices for existing homes (based upon excess demand), to the random location of numerous mobile homes about the periphery of communities without adequate planning or concern for provision of public services. New subdivisions are also being planned and developed with greater concern for the "market" than for the needs and wants of the existing residents of established communities, or of the new families to be attracted to these homes.

Lincoln and Uinta Counties, and their principal towns, Kemmerer and Evanston, respectively, for which this data is detailed, are currently experiencing (though to a lesser degree) similar events as occurred in Rock Springs during the recent past. Exhibits I-G-17 through G-33 show the projected numbers and types of housing units expected as necessary to accommodate the population growth resulting from future mineral and energy development activities, as well as related growth, in these two counties. It is expected, further, that

for much of this future growth, the greatest concentrations of new development will focus upon Kemmerer in Lincoln County and Evanston in Uinta County, as detailed in an analysis done by the state with the assistance of the Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office.[14] It is expected that the Kemmerer area will be the most severely impacted community in the two-county area,[15] due to its greater proximity to projected developments. An average of about 200 dwelling units per year will need to be provided (Exhibit I-G-17) in Kemmerer between 1977 and 1982 when most of the projected development and growth is expected to occur. These studies further predict a 20 percent decline county-wide in the need for housing units after 1982. Only Afton and rural areas are expected to show an increase. These declines are expected to further compound local and area-wide problems by adding vacant housing units, no longer required, to the concerns of local officials. Mobile homes make up a substantial portion of this projected need, accounting for almost half of the housing units during the six-year period (Exhibit I-G-18) and impacts from any housing declines that occur may be somewhat mitigated if they can be concentrated efforts on the part of public planners and officials and the communities involved before adverse effects were adequately handled. The typical boom-bust cycle is the concern here, with one set of problems for shortage situations replaced by another set from surpluses.

For Evanston area and Uinta County, the projected housing supply need is an average of about 60 units per year between 1977 and 1982 (Exhibit I-G-17). However, unlike Lincoln County, Uinta County is projected to steadily increase overall, through 1985. Notably, Evanston shows a decline comparable to that in Lincoln County, perhaps because it is the most urbanized and settled area in the county. Another factor which may contribute to these communities' growth or decline will be the effects of "spillovers" from those cities and towns most directly affected by future developments. These effects can range from impacts on housing market costs and local public services to transportation system impacts and commuting patterns. Unfortunately, no examination of these kinds of concerns related to housing has so far been undertaken in the SEPA.

To the extent that these projections bear true, the communities in Lincoln and Uinta County (as well as those in other counties of the SEPA) will face increasing pressures from population growth and concurrent residential development. Their ability to deal with housing and other related problems will, to a large part, determine the extent of impacts resulting from future occurrences. It should be pointed out that much of the preceding discussion was based on estimates and projections made in the course of a DEPAD "Scenarios Study" for the Lincoln-Uinta region. Much of the data and information upon which those estimates were based has proven to be incorrect[16] and as a result, some of the findings and projections made in this study are questionable. For purposes of this report, this information has nonetheless been included as an important indicator and assessment of the housing market for this segment of the District, and because no other data is available, save from the 1970 Census. Even though the numbers cited above may prove false, the implications of potential deficiencies in supply versus demand and of impacts and relationships resulting are likely correct.

Beyond this discussion of Lincoln and Uinta Counties, plus the previous comparisons with Sweetwater County, several aspects of housing within the Social-Economic Profile area can be applied to all counties in general. First, the shortage in the supply of housing will continue in the near term and will be a direct result of unanticipated population growth resulting from development in the region. Secondly, the associated aspects of a community's provision of service systems -- water, sewage, police, fire, health, and education -- will likewise be strained as increased numbers of families require these services. And, the particular concerns discussed above for three of the SEPA counties -- including rising housing costs, large numbers of (often unplanned) mobile homes, and, in general, a need for increased numbers of housing currently and a lack of adequate planning to accommodate new housing developments or deal with projected future declines -- will be paralleled to varying degrees throughout the region.

In Teton County, although no specific data on housing was available, the issues related to housing which are being discussed by residents and local officials center on the costs to the community of tourism and related developments, preservation of natural, scenic, and wilderness areas, and the proliferation of unplanned second-home developments.[17] Similarly, Sublette County may be behind the others in terms of the level of residential development occurring there, yet the same impacts being felt in Sweetwater and Lincoln Counties can, one day, reach Sublette, particularly as future spillover effects may increase.

As a further discussion of potential demand factors occurring in this region, certain future developments are known and can be assessed. Projections of future industrial and energy development activity in the District has been made by the Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office[18] and includes estimates of proposed new facilities which are expected to add to growth of the area and provide increased stimulus to development in portions of the District. For example, at least three new coal mining operations are proposed in Lincoln a and Uinta Counties (two around Kemmerer and one north of Evanston), with an additional 860 megawatt expansion of the Utah Power and Light, Naughton Plant, also proposed. Because these developments and their related economic activities will certainly stimulate growth in the area, demand for housing, recreation and other land uses will increase. Likewise, competition among land uses, including agricultural lands, will also expand. Secondly, a proposed roadway improvement between Routes I-80 and 189 will have the effect of improving access between the communities in that region -- Fort Bridger, Mountain View, and Lyman -- with Kemmerer so that the entire Fort Bridger Valley region will become more attractive to developers further contributing to the general growth in that region and throughout the District.

While the data deficiencies identified in this section present limitations to any detailed analysis, and will require future field analysis, there is still important information to be derived. And because the specific figures given do

describe events in the three major energy-mineral development counties in the SEPA -- Sweetwater, Lincoln, and Uinta Counties -- reasonable conclusions can be drawn for the region overall. The key element of this analysis remains, however, the number ofhousing units and their supply relative to the increases in population in the SEPA and subsequent demand. Effects of this growth upon other community infrastructure components are discussed under each topic elsewhere in this report.

FOOTNOTES

1. THK Associates, Denver, Colorado. "Preliminary Study of Housing in Sweetwater County," October 1, 1976 (Draft).

2. Rock Springs Comprehensive Plan (1975); and discussions with Mr. Ray Lavato, Head of Housing in the Department of Engineering and Planning, city of Rock Springs, 15 March 1977.

3. Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office and Wyoming DEPAD estimates as reported in Community Profiles, Wyoming DEPAD (1976 Preliminary Draft Report).

4. Wyoming DEPAD, Community Profiles: Lincoln-Uinta County, Preliminary Draft Report (1976); and Wyoming DEPAD/Lincoln-Uinta County, Planning Office, "Scenarios," (Preliminary Draft Report -- Not for publication) 1976.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Wyoming DEPAD, "Scenarios," op.cit.

15. Ibid.

16. Based on subsequent reviews by local and state officials as reported by the Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office in discussions during December, 1976.

17. Personal observations in the area during field work in December 1976.

18. Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office, "Scenarios," op.cit.

EXHIBIT I-G-1

ROCK SPRINGS HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS
1970 CENSUS

	Total Popul.	All Housing Units	Vacant Units	Popul. In Hous. Units	Persons Per Unit	Owner Occupied Units	Renter Occupied Units	Median Rooms/ Unit	Median Value Owner Occupied	Per Month Median Value Rented Units	Number of Mobile Homes or Trailers	Source of Water	
												Wells	Public
Lincoln	8,640	2,942	93	8,639	3.4	1,949	624	4.9	$12,700	92	274	549	2,129
Kemmerer	2,292	794	25	N.A.	N.A.	528	219	4.4	15,100	75	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Afton	1,290	428	15	N.A.	N.A.	307	91	4.9	13,700	66	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Sweetwater	18,391	6,516	9	18,156	3.1	3,769	2,120	4.4	15,500	77	451	269	6,109
Rock Springs	11,657	4,117	1	11,510	3.0	2,436	1,425	4.3	16,500	77	192	---	4,128
Green River	4,196	1,380	--	4,189	3.3	854	425	4.5	15,200	66	122	---	1,389
Sublette	3,755	1,537	246	3,707	3.2	758	401	4.8	18,700	110	203	553	709
Uinta	7,100	2,204	--	6,563	3.2	1,541	508	4.8	11,600	82	234	534	1,613
Evanston	4,462	1,389	--	3,942	3.0	978	345	4.7	12,200	81	123	---	1,373
Teton	4,823	1,995	113	4,771	3.1	919	644	4.6	27,900	123	304	611	1,177
Jackson	2,101	866	49	N.A.	N.A.	438	321	4.2	26,900	48	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
COUNTY TOTALS	42,709	15,194	461(3%)	41,836		8,936	4,297				1,466		
MUNICIPAL TOTALS	25,998	8,974	90(1%)	---		5,541	2,827						

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Housing Characteristics, Wyoming 1970 and Detailed Housing Characteristics, Wyoming 1970.

EXHIBIT I-G-2
PRELIMINARY HOUSING INVENTORY BY HOUSING TYPE
AND AREA, SWEETWATER COUNTY (EXCLUDING ROCK
SPRINGS)

Community or Area	Single-Family Detached Housing Units	Multi-Family Housing Units	Mobile Homes	Total Housing Units
Granger	32	6	46	84
North of Granger	5	0	4	9
Little America	12	16	9	37
Jamestown/Rio Vista	44	0	118	162
Green River	1,783	475	1,062	3,320
Lucerne Valley (near Manila, Ut.)	11	0	9	20
McKinnon/Burnt Fork	16	0	1	17
Farson (Town area)	20	0	32	52
Eden (Town area)	8	0	14	22
Reliance	111	0	63	174
Reliance Rd. at U.S. 187	2	0	149	151
North of Rock Springs	55	0	267	322
West of Rock Springs	14	0	253	267
Rim Rock	0	0	3	3
Superior	3	0	0	3
South Superior	126	3	76	205
Thayer Junction	3	0	3	6
Point of Rocks	1	0	68	69
Bitter Creek	3	2	2	7
Baxter Oil Field (at I-80)	2	0	1	3
Patrick Draw Turnout	5	0	1	6
Table Rock	0	0	8	8
Tipton	7	0	1	8
Red Desert	2	0	7	9
Creston Junction	0	0	4	4
Wamsutter	22	2	92	116
Bairoil	11	9	23	76
STUDY AREA TOTAL	2,331	513	2,316	5,160
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	45%	10%	45%	100%
ROCK SPRINGS[1]	3,859	1,404	1,229	6,492
PERCENTAGE ROCK SPRINGS	59%	22%	19%	100%
TOTALS	6,190	1,917	3,545	11,652
	53%	16%	31%	100%

[1] Data for Rock Springs is based on the 1975 Comprehensive Plan and discussions with officials of the City's Department of Engineering and Planning. These figures represent totals for both permanent and temporary housing units. Totals for permanent housing alone were 4657 with the categories of multiple units (213) and single-family converted (428) at variance with the above. Of the above total for single-family units, 2787 were original while the rest were converted.

Source: Field Survey, THK Associates, Inc., Preliminary Data, September 1976.

EXHIBIT I-G-3

HOUSING QUALITY, SWEETWATER COUNTY, 1976

	Sound	Minor Repairs	Major Repairs	Sub-standard	TOTAL
Number	4,162	529	333	136	5,160
% of Total	80%	10%	7%	3%	100%

Source: THK Associates, Denver, Colorado, "Preliminary Study of Housing in Sweetwater County," October 1, 1976 (Draft).

EXHIBIT I-G-4

TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY COMMUNITY IN LINCOLN COUNTY: 1975

Community	Dwelling Units 1970*	Dwelling Units 1975**	% Change
Afton	428	478	11.9%
Cokeville	164	215	31.1%
Diamondville	195	261	33.8%
Kemmerer (Includes Frontier)	795	892	12.2%
Thayne	67	74	11.9%
Rural Lincoln County	1293	1505	16.4%
Total County	2942	3425	16.4%

*Source: U.S. Census and Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office
**Source: Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office and DEPAD estimates

EXHIBIT I-G-5

TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS BY COMMUNITY IN UINTA COUNTY: 1975

Community	Dwelling Units 1970*	Dwelling Units 1975**	% Change
Evanston	1375	1488	8.2%
Lyman	193	738	282.0%
Mountain View	N/A	194	N/A
Rural Uinta County	636	709	11.4%
Total County	2204	3129	41.9%

*Source: U.S. Census and Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office
**Source: Lincoln-Unita County Planning Office and DEPAD estimates

EXHIBIT I-G-6

TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE
FOR SELECT COMMUNITIES
IN LINCOLN COUNTY: 1975*

Community	Type of Structure						
	Single-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Home		
Afton	430		18		30		478
Cokeville	135		36		44		215
Diamondville	145		11		105		261
Kemmerer (Including Frontier)	596		119		177		892
Thayne	57		0		17		74
TOTALS	1,363	(71%)	184	(10%)	373	(19%)	1,920

*Source: Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office

EXHIBIT I-G-7

TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE
FOR SELECT COMMUNITIES IN
UINTA COUNTY: 1975*

Community	Type of Structure						
	Single-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Home		TOTAL
Evanston	1031		193		264		1,488
Lyman	168		32		506**		706
Fort Bridger	36		3		44		83
Mountain View	113		10		71		194
Urie	14		3		1		18
TOTAL	1,362	(55%)	241	(9%)	886	(36)	2,489

*Source: Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office
**Total figure includes campers being used as dwelling units in addition to mobile homes.

EXHIBIT I-G-8

HOUSING CONDITIONS BY COMMUNITY IN LINCOLN COUNTY: 1975*

Community	Adequate	Inadequate
Afton	81%	19%
Cokeville	73%	27%
Diamondville	64%	36%
Kemmerer (Including Frontier)	73%	27%
Thayne	70%	30%
Rural Lincoln County	N/A	N/A
Total County	75%	25%

*Source: Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office and DEPAD estimates

EXHIBIT I-G-9

HOUSING CONDITIONS BY COMMUNITY IN UINTA COUNTY: 1975*

Community	Adequate	Inadequate
Evanston	80%	20%
Lyman	77%	23%
Mountain View	70%	30%
Rural Uinta County	N/A	N/A
Total County	77%	23%

*Source: Lincoln-Uinta County Planning Office and DEPAD estimates

EXHIBIT I-G-10

HOUSING COST IN KEMMERER: 1976

Improved Land (1975) (Average size lot, 9,700 sq. ft.)	$ 8,000 - $ 9,000 per lot
Improved Land (1976)	$10,000 - $12,00 per lot
*New House (Includes land)	$42,000
New Construction Costs	$36 per sq. ft.
Established House	$32,000 (median)
Mobile Homes: (Average size 70' x 14')	
New (Average range)	$10,500 - $12,500
Used	$ 6,900 and up
Mobile Homes Space Rental	Minimum - $55 + electricity Maximum - $100 + electricity

*In the past few years, 85% of the new housing in Kemmerer has been modular.

EXHIBIT I-G-11

Component Costs of Improved Lots in Kemmerer 1974*

Exact Cost on #3 Subdivision

Land 3.51 Lots/Acre	$ 570
Sight Preparation	1,530
Paving and Engineering	2,467
Curb, Gutter & Sidewalks	843
Water and Sewer Lines	1,237
Selling Cost	360
TOTAL COST	$7,057

Estimated escalated cost for 1976 will be 25% higher. This does not include the city charges for water and sewer hookup.

Above lots have paved streets, curbs and gutter, and all underground utilities run to lot line.

The total cost does not reflect the selling price of the lot.

*Provided by Uinta Improvement Company.

BLM Library
Denver Federal Center
Bldg. 85, OC-521
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, CO 80225

EXHIBIT I-G-12

HOUSING COST IN EVANSTON: 1976

Improved Land (1976) (Average size 10,000 sq. ft.)	$ 7,000 - $ 9,000
New House (Includes land)	$37,000
New Construction Costs	$28 - $32 sq. ft.
Established House	$30,000
Mobile Homes (Average size 70' x 14'	
New (Average range)	$10,500 - $12,500
Used	$ 6,900 and up
Mobile Home Space Rental	Minimum - $55 + electricity Maximum - $80 + electricity Projected - $90 + electricity

EXHIBIT I-G-13

INCOME GROUPS SERVED
BY NEW RESIDENTIAL
CONSTRUCTION IN KEMMERER: 1974

Market Value Of New Residential Construction*	Percent Of New Construction	Income Group Served
$15,000-24,999	0	$ 5,000-9,999
$25,000-34,999	5.3	$10,000-14,999
$35,000-44,999	68.4	$15,000-19,999
$45,000-54,999	26.3	$20,000-24,999
$55,000 and above	0	$25,000 and above

*Source: Actual housing value as reported in building permit data plus average lot cost in 1974 ($9,000)

EXHIBIT I-G-14

INCOME DISTRIBUTION
IN LINCOLN COUNTY: 1974**

Income Groups	%
$ 0-4,999	16.4%
$ 5,000-9,999	19.5%
$10,000-14,999	29.5%
$15,000-19,999	20.3%
$20,000 and over	14.3%

**Source: Sales Management Magazine: Survey of Buying Power, July 1, 1975 and DEPAD estimates

EXHIBIT I-G-15

INCOME GROUPS SERVED
BY NEW RESIDENTIAL
CONSTRUCTION IN EVANSTON: 1974

Market Value Of New Residential Construction*	Percent Of New Construction	Income Group Served
$15,000-24,999	0	$ 5,000-9,999
$25,000-34,999	80	$10,000-14,999
$35,000-44,999	20	$15,000-19,999
$45,000-54,999	0	$20,000-24,999
$55,000 and above	0	$25,000 and above

*Source: Actual housing value as reported in building permit data plus average lot cost in 1974 ($6,000)

EXHIBIT I-G-16

INCOME DISTRIBUTION
IN UINTA COUNTY: 1974**

Income Groups	%
$ 0-4,999	14.7%
$ 5,000-9,999	20.7%
$10,000-14,999	32.4%
$15,000-19,999	21.0%
$20,000 and above	11.2%

**Source: Sales Management Magazine: Survey of Buying Power, July 1, 1975, and DEPAD estimates

EXHIBIT I-G-17

TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED BY THE CHANGE IN POPULATION IN LINCOLN AND UINTA COUNTIES, 1976-1985

	Number of Additional Units Demanded			Total
	1977-79	1980-82	1983-85	
coln County	441	857	-201	1,097
emmerer Area	390	687	-236	841
okeville	42	53	-21	74
fton	15	48	28	91
ural	-6	69	28	91
ta County	289	77	71	437
vanston	252	1	-47	206
yman	57	26	85	168
lountain View	29	12	43	84
Rural	-49	38	-10	-21

EXHIBIT I-G-18

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED IN THE KEMMERER AREA, LINCOLN COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

Additional Number of Units for:	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1977-1979	175	40	175	390
1980-1982	275	100	312	687
1983-1985	0	0	-236	-236
	450	140	251 =	841

EXHIBIT I-G-19

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK FOR THE KEMMERER AREA, LINCOLN COUNTY 1976 AND 1985

Year	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	741 (64.3%)	130 (11.3%)	282 (24.4%)	1,153
1985	1,191 (59.7%)	270 (13.5%)	533 (26.7%)	1,994

EXHIBIT I-G-20

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED IN COKEVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

ional r of for:	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1979	15	8	19	42
1982	25	10	18	53
1985	0	0	-21	-21
	40	18	16 =	74

EXHIBIT I-G-21

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK FOR COKEVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY 1976 and 1985

Year	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	135 (62.5%)	36 (16.7%)	44 (20.6%)	215
1985	175 (60.6%)	54 (18.7%)	60 (20.8%)	289

EXHIBIT I-G-22

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED IN AFTON, LINCOLN COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

dditional umber of nits for:	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
977-1979	14	0	1	15
980-1982	40	4	4	48
983-1985	25	0	3	28
	79	4	8 =	91

EXHIBIT I-G-23

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK FOR AFTON, LINCOLN COUNTY 1976 AND 1985

Year	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	430 (89.9%)	18 (3.8%)	30 (6.3%)	478
1985	509 (89.5%)	22 (3.9%)	38 (6.7%)	569

EXHIBIT I-G-24

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING
UNITS REQUIRED IN RURAL
LINCOLN COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

dditional umber of nits for:	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
977-1979	0	0	0	-6
980-1982	22	4	37	69
983-1985	20	0	8	28
	42	4	45 =	91

EXHIBIT I-G-25

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING
STOCK FOR RURAL LINCOLN COUNTY
1976 AND 1985

Year	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	938 (79.4%)	61 (5.2%)	182 (15.4%)	1,181
1985	980 (77.0%)	65 (5.1%)	227 (17.8%)	1,272

EXHIBIT I-G-26

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED IN EVANSTON, UINTA COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

Additional Number of Units for:	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1977-1979	106	56	90	252
1980-1982	1	0	0	1
1983-1985	0	0	0	0
	107	56	90 =	253

EXHIBIT I-G-27

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK FOR EVANSTON, UINTA COUNTY 1976 AND 1985

Year	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	1,031 (69.3%)	193 (13.0%)	264 (17.7%)	1,488
1985	1,138 (65.4%)	249 (14.3%)	354 (20.3%)	1,741

EXHIBIT I-G-28

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED IN LYMAN, UINTA COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

tional er of s for:	Type of Structure Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
-1979	15	0	42	57
-1982	10	0	16	26
-1985	35	16	34	85
	60	16	92 =	168

EXHIBIT I-G-29

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK FOR LYMAN, UINTA COUNTY 1976 AND 1985

Year	Type of Structure Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	168 (23.8%)	32 (4.5%)	506 (71.7%)	706
1985	228 (26.0%)	48 (5.5%)	598 (68.4%)	874

EXHIBIT I-G-30

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED IN MOUNTAIN VIEW, UINTA COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

Additional Number of Units for:	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1977-1979	15	4	10	29
1980-1982	10	0	2	12
1983-1985	24	4	15	43
	49	8	27 =	84

EXHIBIT I-G-31

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK FOR MOUNTAIN VIEW, UINTA COUNTY 1976 AND 1985

Year	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	113 (58.2%)	10 (5.2%)	71 (36.6%)	194
1985	162 (58.3%)	18 (6.5%)	98 (35.8%)	278

EXHIBIT I-G-32

ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS REQUIRED IN RURAL UINTA COUNTY BY TYPE, 1977-1985

ditional ber of its for:	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
77-1979	0	0	0	0
80-1982	0	0	0	0
83-1985	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	= 0

EXHIBIT I-G-33

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSING STOCK FOR RURAL UINTA COUNTY 1976 AND 1985

Year	Type of Structure			
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Home	Total
1976	341 (76.5%)	20 (4.4%)	86 (19.2%)	447
1985	341 (76.5%)	20 (4.4%)	86 (19.2%)	447

H. Public Finance and Tax Base

Wyoming's assessed valuation in 1976 has increased 14.8 percent over the previous year to total $2,489,382,482 (see Exhibit I-H-1). This increase was distributed almost evenly between minerals and general property as the assessed valuation of each rose by 14.75 percent and 14.84 percent, respectively.[1] A comparable rise in taxes levied is likewise reflected for each county.

The 1976 fiscal characteristics reflect the growing public demand for coal as a major energy source. For the first time, the assessed valuation of coal in Wyoming reached over the $100 million mark, increasing 76 percent over 1975. Natural gas increased 37 percent since last year, followed by miscellaneous minerals with a 20 percent increase, and oil valuations were up seven percent over the previous year. Overall, minerals will account for over 48 percent of the taxable property valuations in Wyoming this year (see Exhibits I-H-2 and H-3) and this figure is reflected in the District as well, although slightly less since minerals account for about 40 percent of total taxable property.

However, even with the mineral industries paying nearly half of the State's and District's property taxes, the residential property taxpayer has had ever-rising property tax bills as a result of the increasing costs of development upon an area. School and local college taxes which have traditionally led property tax increased crossed over the $100 million line to nearly $120 million in the State in 1976 -- an increase of 19.7 percent from the previous year; but, in 1976 county taxes also increased nearly 20 percent statewide and municipal and special district tax increases statewide followed closely at 17 percent and 15 percent, respectively.[2] As a result, Wyoming taxpayers in 1976 were facing increased government and living costs at double-digit rates while the national Consumer Price Index showed that the rate of inflation had slowed to the single-digit figure of six percent nationwide.

Because of the greater cost of providing some services in Wyoming, as well as heightened demand driving up the costs of many goods and housing, the Wyoming resident is facing some very high costs of living compared to other nearby areas. This is reflected further in Section F -- Consumption Patterns.

Of the counties in Wyoming with the strongest tax base in 1976, Sweetwater County led the state in assessed valuation overall with $352.4, an increase of nearly one-third from the previous year. This was a significantly higher rate of growth for Sweetwater County compared with the State overall, and this growth was reflected throughout the entire District. Sweetwater likewise led the taxes paid in Wyoming in 1976. Notably, Sublette County had the next highest increase in both valuation and taxes levied even though it is the least developed of the SEPA counties. One reason for this is due to the large mineral deposits in the county, second only to Sweetwater County within the District, which adds to the local tax base. Of the remaining counties, the rate of valuation and tax levy was less than the state average, while the District overall average was greater.

The revaluation program in the State is beginning to have more significant effects throughout the State and probably accounts for much of the 14.8 percent rise in the taxable value of residential properties statewide and within the District counties.

As can be seen in Exhibits I-H-4 and H-5 which rank all counties in the State, Sweetwater County contributed the highest proportion of all taxes by counties in 1976, while Teton County was among the lowest; and comparable county rankings were shown for the proportion of taxable valuation contributed by each. Sweetwater County is the richest in the State as a result of the extensive minerals and energy development occurring there which is reflected in the property tax revenues of the county.

With about 15 percent and 14 percent respectively of all taxes contributed and of taxable valuation in the State, Sweetwater County has likewise

among the highest cost of local government in the State (Exhibit I-H-6). In fact, the increase in this county (from 1975 to 1976) in the cost of local government was almost double (39%) that of other counties experiencing similar increased local government costs. Teton (49%) and Sublette (58%) Counties experienced even greater increased costs. While the increased local costs resulting from population growth and increased development in Sweetwater County was a major reason for the growth of local public expenditures, for Teton and Sublette Counties, where population growth has been less dramatic, a reduction in revenue showing funds from the previous year (Exhibit I-H-6) was one factor in the large increase in expenditures. Another reason in the case of Teton County is the large tourist industry in that area generating higher costs in the provision of local public services. It is unclear why Sublette County's costs increased so dramatically.

Total taxes levied for all purposes (Exhibit I-H-7) shows schools to be the principal expenditure source among the District's counties. Sweetwater County and Lincoln County showed the highest taxes paid in the SEPA at $24 and 11 million, respectively, out of a statewide tax total of $157 million. Examination of municipal taxes shows similar trends, as school taxes predominate, amounting to about 70 percent of the total tax levy (Exhibit I-H-8).

Clearly, the need for revenue sources that can keep up with the expenditure needs of counties and municipalities is of major concern in the SEPA and throughout the State. In many cases, public service needs outpace revenues and the imbalance created places great strain on the existing government and public service structure of a county and of a community. Such imbalances are now expected in a "boom" community environment as is occurring in parts of the SEPA. A notable example of such an imbalance has been occurring in Rock Springs-Sweetwater County as a result of the effects of mineral development there upon the relationship between local and county government. According to several studies carried out on the area,[3] the

fiscal pressures that are coming to bear on the community are due to the historical and recent trends whereby revenues in the County, particularly those from mineral lands and development taxes, have increased at a faster rate relative to those in the municipalities, while expenditure pressures related to public services (principally for water, sewer, and public safety) are increasing in the major cities where most new residents are settling. Simply stated, the County is developing and growing while the city bears the pressure of accommodating that growth. The fiscal imbalance between these two jurisdictions is a primary focus of the planning efforts underway in the city and County and similar issues will arise in other communities where rapid growth and the resultant pressures are occurring. The critical question is: At whole expense are economic benefits to be derived; and, what will be the long-term balance between positive and desirable growth in a community and the less desirable cost aspects of a "booming" economy? The answers to these questions are not solely within the purvue of this SEP, however, in examining some of these issues, BLM will be helping to determine ways to deal more effectively with the problems that may result.

EXHIBIT I-H-1

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION AND PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED
BY COUNTY 1975 & 1976
($millions)

	Assessed Valuation			Property Taxes		
	1976	1975	% Change[1]	1976	1975	% Change[1]
Lincoln	$ 90.6	$ 82.4	9.9%	$ 5.4	$ 4.8	12.5%
Sublette	62.2	53.9	15.4%	3.4	2.9	18.3%
Sweetwater	352.4	272.7	29.2%	23.8	19.2	24.0%
Teton	29.1	25.9	12.4%	1.8	1.5	17.8%
Uinta	29.2	27.4	6.6%	1.9	1.8	10.3%
DISTRICT Total	563.5	462.3	21.9%	36.3	30.2	20.2%
STATE Total	$2,489.4	$2,168.5	14.8%	$156.6	$131.1	19.5%

[1] Percentages are approximate as a result of rounding.

Source: Wyoming Property Tax Rates, 1976, Wyoming Taxpayers' Association, September 1976.

EXHIBIT I-H-2

1976 ASSESSED VALUATION OF MINERAL PRODUCTION SUBJECT TO SEVERANCE TAXATION

County	Oil	Natural Gas	Coal	Miscellaneous Mineral	TOTAL MINERALS
Albany	$ 1,352,364	$ - 0 -	$ - 0 -	$ 431,948	$ 1,784,312
Big Horn	50,541,744	277,298	- 0 -	2,056,784	52,875,826
Campbell	219,382,296	13,473,022	8,899,319	4,000	241,758,637
Carbon	7,445,824	3,373,990	75,397,726	7,348,077	93,565,617
Converse	106,860,634	6,996,895	6,944,007	2,654,842	123,456,378
Crook	21,771,733	30,209	- 0 -	2,654,578	24,456,520
Fremont	35,995,261	11,197,744	- 0 -	23,427,755	70,620,760
Goshen	100,396	- 0 -	- 0 -	21,355	121,751
Hot Springs	57,725,554	10,052	28,670	12,677	57,776,953
Johnson	25,931,474	215,218	- 0 -	401,597	26,548,289
Laramie	1,629,159	- 0 -	- 0 -	1,666,968	3,296,127
Lincoln	1,663,138	3,351,421	18,004,991	1,241,747	24,261,297
Natrona	71,846,611	1,343,216	- 0 -	721,309	73,911,136
Niobrara	6,085,038	42,736	- 0 -	- 0 -	6,127,824
Park	165,517,145	3,068,664	- 0 -	228,145	168,813,954
Platte	25,713	- 0 -	- 0 -	3,133,031	3,158,744
Sheridan	882,700	- 0 -	4,858,835	81,230	5,822,765
Sublette	28,266,971	14,593,667	- 0 -	4,587	42,865,225
Sweetwater	57,562,365	28,296,469	10,522,768	44,487,663	140,869,265
Teton	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -	174,302	174,302
Uinta	115,815	1,097,879	- 0 -	53,473	1,267,167
Washakie	10,279,838	1,295,575	- 0 -	277,033	11,852,446
Weston	23,065,355	197,843	- 0 -	277,803	23,541,001
1976 TOTAL	$ 894,047,173	$ 88,861,898	$ 124,656,316	$ 91,360,904	$1,198,926,296
1975 TOTAL	833,099,266	65,041,856	70,658,473	75,997,498	1,044,797,093
INCREASE (DECREASE)	$ 60,947,912	$ 23,820,042	$ 53,997,843	$ 15,363,406	$ 154,129,203

Source: Wyoming Property Tax Rates, 1976, Wyoming Taxpayers' Association, Cheyenne, Wyoming, September 1976.

EXHIBIT I-H-3
COMPARATIVE VALUATIONS
1976

($millions)

	Total Lands[1]	Total Livestock	Total Minerals	Total Taxable Property[1]
Lincoln	$ 3.6	$ 1.8	$ 24.3	$ 66.0[3]
Sublette	3.2	2.8	42.9	48.9
Sweetwater	3.3	1.0	140.8	266.0[4]
Teton	2.9	0.6	0.2	25.6
Uinta	3.5	1.8	1.3	14.1
DISTRICT Total	16.5	8.1	209.5	396.0[5]
STATE Total	$114.9	$53.3	$1,198.9	$1,603.9

[1] Includes agricultural, developed, and undeveloped lands.

[2] As assessed by Wyoming State Board of Equalization.

[3] This total figure appears to be incorrect as the previous figures total this, however, no verification was possible to obtain a correct figure.

[4] Local total assessment figure is used due to inconsistencies.

[5] This total figure is significantly below that of the total shown in Exhibit I-H-2. This is so because the recording and classification system used by the Department does not include all improvements to property or all uses thereof.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division, 1976 Annual Report, Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).

EXHIBIT I-H-4

PROPORTION OF TAXABLE VALUATION CONTRIBUTED BY EACH COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1976

* 1.	Sweetwater	14.15%
2.	Campbell	12.24%
3.	Park	8.84%
4.	Natrona	8.34%
5.	Converse	7.69%
6.	Carbon	6.54%
7.	Laramie	5.92%
8.	Fremont	5.84%
* 9.	Lincoln	3.64%
10.	Big Horn	3.20%
11.	Hot Springs	2.98%
12.	Albany	2.60%
*13.	Sublette	2.50%
14.	Johnson	2.20%
15.	Sheridan	2.18%
16.	Weston	1.89%
17.	Crook	1.86%
18.	Goshen	1.52%
19.	Washakie	1.36%
20.	Platte	1.26%
*21.	Uinta	1.17%
*22.	Teton	1.17%
23.	Niobrara	.91%
		100.00%

* SEPA Counties shown relative to the statewide ranking.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Division, 1976 Annual Report, Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).

EXHIBIT I-H-5

PROPORTION OF ALL TAXES CONTRIBUTED BY EACH COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1976

1.	Sweetwater	15.20%
2.	Campbell	11.67%
3.	Natrona	9.06%
4.	Park	8.34%
5.	Laramie	7.14%
6.	Converse	7.05%
7.	Fremont	6.44%
8.	Carbon	6.23%
9.	Lincoln	3.46%
10.	Big Horn	3.20%
11.	Albany	2.58%
12.	Sheridan	2.45%
13.	Hot Springs	2.25%
14.	Sublette	2.18%
15.	Johnson	1.88%
16.	Weston	1.79%
17.	Crook	1.69%
18.	Goshen	1.67%
19.	Washakie	1.31%
20.	Uinta	1.27%
21.	Platte	1.19%
22.	Teton	1.16%
23.	Niobrara	.79%
		100.00%

SEPA counties shown relative to the statewide ranking.

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division, 1976 Annual Report, Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).

EXHIBIT I-H-6

COST OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT, 1975 & 1976
($Millions)

County	1974-1975 Expenditures			1975-1976 Expenditures			% Change 1975-1976		
	Total Costs	Revenue Sharing	Total Expenditures	Total Costs	Revenue Sharing	Total Expenditures	Total Cost	Revenue Sharing	Total Expenditures
Lincoln	$ .81	$ .39	$ 1.20	$ .96	$ .44	$ 1.40	18%	13%	17%
Sublette	.50	.16	.66	.79	.08	.87	58%	(50%)	32%
Sweetwater	1.67	.65	2.32	2.32	.88	3.20	39%	35%	38%
Teton	.88	.14	1.02	1.31	.02	1.33	49%	(86%)	30%
Uinta	.45	.10	.55	.56	.11	.67	24%	10%	22%
District Total	4.31	1.44	5.75	5.94	1.53	7.47	38%	6%	30%
State Total	$20.24	$6.09	$26.33	$28.16	$6.17	$34.33	39%	1%	30%

Source: Wyoming Property Tax Rates, 1976, Wyoming Taxpayers' Association, September 1976.

EXHIBIT I-H-7

TOTAL TAXES LEVIED BY COUNTY, 1976
($Millions)

County	Foundation Program Total	County Taxes[1]	Special District[2]	School Taxes[3]	Municipal Taxes	Total Taxes[4]
Lincoln	$0.5	$ 1.6	$0.10	$ 8.2	$0.8	$ 11.2
Sublette	0.2	0.6	0.04	5.0	0.1	5.9
Sweetwater	1.1	4.6	0.02	17.7	0.3	23.8
Teton	0.1	0.3	0.10	1.3	0.1	1.8
Uinta	0.1	0.4	0.00	1.4	0.1	1.9
District Total	2.0 (4%)	7.5 (17%)	0.26 (1%)	33.6 (75%)	1.4 (3%)	44.6 (100%)
State Total	$8.1 (5%)	$28.6 (18%)	$4.20 (3%)	$111.6 (71%)	$4.2 (3%)	$156.7 (100%)

[1] Includes weed and pest control

[2] Includes fire, hospital, cemetary, sanitation, recreation, conservancy, water and sewer, and health districts.

[3] Includes county school taxes.

[4] Totals do not always add because of rounding.

Source: State of Wyoming Department of Revenues and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division, 1976 Annual Report, Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).

EXHIBIT I-H-8

MUNICIPAL TAX LEVIES, 1976

County/Principal City	Municipal Valuation	County Tax Levy	School Tax Levy	Municipal Tax Levy	Total Tax Levy
Lincoln/Kemmerer	$ 3.8	$ 45,822	$ 167,602	$ 76,933	$ 290,350
/Diamondville	0.9	11,219	41,038	8,454	60,711
/Colville	0.7	6,493	32,040	10,905	49,438
/Afton	2.5	28,275	110,768	19,842	158,885
Sublette/Pinedale	2.0	19,256	85,543	40,743	145,542
Sweetwater/Rock Springs	26.4	347,983	1,371,076	116,963	1,836,020
/Green River	12.7	167,645	719,932	169,298	1,056,870
Teton/Jackson	10.0	121,982	468,549	79,923	670,450
Uinta/Evanston	6.7	97,244	324,726	86,358	508,328
/Lyman	1.3	18,384	68,129	16,123	102,636
District Totals (approx)	$ 67.0M	$664,000	$3,389,000	$625,000	$4,879,000
	(--)	(18%)	(69%)	(13%)	(100%)
State Totals ($millions)	$450.1M	$ 5.7M	$ 23.1M	$ 4.2M	$ 33.0M
	(--)	(17%)	(70%)	(13%)	(100%)

Source: Wyoming Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division, 1976 Annual Report, Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).

I. Land Ownership and Use

Land ownership and use in the Rock Springs District addresses the usage patterns and ownership of land in the five counties that make up the District area. As shown in Exhibit I-I-1, the total land area in the District amounts to about 15.5 million acres. There are, in addition, some 161,000 acres of water surface in the District. Significant portions of the District, notably in Teton, Sublette, Lincoln, and Sweetwater Counties, are under the jurisdiction and control of key federal agencies, including BLM, the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and other agencies. A small portion of the lands within the District are administered by various state and local agencies, while the remainder, almost one-quarter, are under private ownership and control.

Of the total land area in the five-county region, almost three-fourths, amounting to over 11 million acres, is under federal control (Exhibit I-I-1 and I-2). Another five percent is under state or local control, with the remaining 3.7 million acres of land privately owned. For most of the five counties, the federal government owns over half of the available land, with Teton County showing almost all the land as federally owned, mostly under the control of the U. S. Forest Service; less than two percent in Teton County is owned privately or by state or local government. Only Uinta County has less than half of its land federally owned, whereas, private ownership is a substantial element there, accounting for over 56 percent of the total land area.

Of the total lands in the District, BLM controls almost half or over 7 million acres (Exhibit I-I-2). The U. S. Forest Service controls about 3.5 million acres, with the remaining federally owned land distributed among several other agencies. In most cases, BLM lands account for slightly less than half of each county's lands, the exception being Sweetwater County where BLM lands totalled 66 percent of the county (Exhibit I-I-5). BLM lands amounted to more than half of all federal lands in the District overall and in each county but one; BLM is not a significant land holder in Teton County.

In each of the counties, incorporated land within cities and towns amounts to less than half of one percent of total land area (Exhibit I-I-3). It is interesting to note, further, that within most municipalities, considerable land area is undeveloped, in some cases by as much as half. Most development and land use activities in the District are focused in the major municipalities; Rock Springs being the principal urban center in the District with the most development occurring there. Green River, though nearby, is smaller in size and appears to constitute a spillover development area to Rock Springs, even though the jurisdictions are separate.

Kemmerer, in the western part of the District, constitutes a secondary urban center while Afton, to the north, is the center of the Star Valley area in Lincoln County and is principally oriented towards agricultural land use with some industrial employment activity as well (this linked to mineral development in the Soda Springs area of Idaho directly to the west). In Teton and Uinta Counties, although information obtained was contradictory, it appears that the proportion of private lands is considerable (Exhibit I-I-4). Timber lands are insignificant in most parts of the District with the exception of Teton County and parts of Lincoln County. Also of note, the total of municipal and suburban land area is about 24,300 acres, with Sweetwater and Teton Counties showing the highest figures, followed by Lincoln County.

Currently, Sweetwater County is the largest and most densely developed area in the District. Both Rock Springs and Green River, the principal cities in the county, have experienced significant growth and development within the recent past, and it is expected that this trend will continue into the future.[1] Moreover, as pressures for development continue for housing, industrial, and mineral activities, and recreational uses, the existing patterns of land ownership and use are likely to change with increasing private ownership and development resulting.[2] Moreover, the existing pattern of land ownership based upon the private railroad company holdings (resulting in the familiar "checkerboard" pattern of land ownership between private and public uses along the

rail line corridor and adjacent to the current concentrations of development) will no doubt influence the development patterns that occur. Because of various land transfers being carried out for development and other purposes, future development will likely continue to locate in this rail corridor within the District, which now also parallels the Interstate 80 corridor and the major cities of Rock Springs, Green River, and Evanston. For BLM, land transfers and the development pattern that occurs is important since these private and state lands are adjacent to BLM-owned lands. As growth and development continues, potential conflicts between competing land uses, such as residential versus industrial-mineral versus grazing are likely to become intensified.

There is no information available pertaining specifically to the effects upon land use patterns within the SEPA from the checkerboard pattern of ownership that exists. In addition to the railroads and BLM, the state owns acreage parcels throughout the region. National parks, national forests, and the Bureau of Reclamation also own land creating a complex duplicity of interests and jurisdictions. And because BLM National Resource Lands predominate, constituting over 7 million acres and roughly half of the region's area (Exhibits I-I-6 and I-6), the pattern of usage for lands in the region is directly linked to BLM actions. At present, it is clear that grazing and mineral development will be a principal activity on some of this public land; to what degree this will occur is not known.

Another issue relative to land use is based upon ownership. As described in Exhibit I-I-1, almost three-fourths of the entire Social-Economic Profile area is publicly owned and hence does not result in tax revenues (except where other payments in lieu of taxes are made). This can create a tremendous burden upon the local tax base in local communities, as well as in counties, which must support the influx of population. This issue is discussed more fully in Section I-H, Public Finance and Tax Base.

At present, the land ownership and use data available offers useful information on land patterns in the District and recent studies have and will update this information further. However, significant gaps and contradictions still exist in many areas. Two major issues are important. First, most of the data available, both past and recent, tends to provide contradicting land area figures. For example, the land area figures for Teton County vary considerably as noted in the tables, while even the figures for BLM land ownership vary according to the source. It is likely that some of these variations are a result of different reporting and tabulation procedures or of outdated information, and it should be pointed out also that the discrepancies in BLM land totals are in most cases relatively minor. Nevertheless, these data discrepancies, notably those from state sources, can confuse and hinder future analyses efforts. To the extent that updated information becomes availabl e, it should be applied wherever possible.

A second area of data vagaries lies in the breakdowns of land use patterns and municipal land usage/acreage. No reliable source has to date[3] been uncovered which clearly and uniformly breaks down land usage and activities by county and/or municipality. The information presented here is based upon several available sources assembled in a compatible fashion. However, the principal and most reliable source, the 1976 Annual Report of the State Ad Valorem Tax Division, was not suited in every category to this breakdown. Some municipalities and sub-county areas do have information on land use, notably housing, and several studies are soon to be released[4] which may further define this area, but as a whole for the counties examined, little information is currently available.

In summary, it can be said that relative to land usage the principal impact in the region (and the state) will be from the increased development that results from increases in area population. As most of this development will likely locate in and around already settled urban and suburban areas,

the relative impacts will be somewhat mitigated. Yet in the absence of any conclusive assessment of land use patterns in each of the counties of the region, it is not possible to go beyond general assessments. One thing is clear, however, regardless of the level of future population growth and the resultant land use development that occurs, the five-district region will remain a relatively rural area (like most of Wyoming). Urban areas including those within cities, towns, and unincorporated suburban areas will continue to be a small fraction of the total acreage in the region and the state.

FOOTNOTES

1. Discussions with Dennis Watt, County Planner, Sweetwater County, 6/7 December 1976. Added growth trends are applied for the western parts of the District as well, particularly in Uinta County, as road improvements and general population increases make that area, so far relatively underdeveloped in comparison to other counties, more attractive to both residents and newcomers alike.

2. Projections of industrial and energy development activity in the District include estimates of proposed new facilities which are expected to add to growth of the area, as well as provide increased stimulus to development in certain portions of the District. For example, at least three new coal mining operations are proposed in Lincoln and Uinta Counties (two around Kemmerer and one north of Evanston) with an additional 860 MW expansion of the Utah Power and Light Naughton Plant also proposed.* Because these developments and their related economic activities will certainly stimulate growth in the area, demand for housing, recreation, and other land uses will increase. Likewise, competition among land uses, including agricultural lands, will also expand. Moreover, a proposed roadway improvement between Routes I-80 and 189 will have the effect of improving access between the communities in that region -- Fort Bridger, Lyman, and Mountain View -- so that the entire Fort Bridger Valley region will become more attractive to a variety of land uses and activities further contributing to the general development in that region and throughout the District.

3. Because this study ran from October to December 1976, there were necessary limitations placed upon the data collection effort. Most data sources utilized were those already published or otherwise readily available. In certain instances, unconfirmed or conflicting data was verified, notably figures of BLM land area and certain county figures, however, in most cases, the available data was simply outdated, incomplete, or worse, erroneous. This study has attempted to distinguish between these vagaries in the data and, where feasible, provide useful compilations and updates of information. Moreover, during the course of the data collection effort, various studies and reports forthcoming at a later date were uncovered. These too have been identified in the text (and in the annotated bibliography) and, to the extent possible, these sources have been incorporated into this report.

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* Lincoln-Unita County Planning Office, Preliminary Study of Industrial Development in Southwestern Wyoming (undated).

Footnotes (cont'd)

4. See particularly, Sweetwater County Land Use Plan and Population Studies to be available early in 1977, according to Dennis Watt, County Planner. In addition, Wyoming DEPAD will complete a study of the Lincoln-Uinta Counties area sometime in the future.

EXHIBIT I-I-1

LAND OWNERSHIP BY COUNTY (AREA IN ACRES)

COUNTY	Total Area	Water Surface	Land Area	Federal Ownership	% of Total	State and Local	% of Total	Private Ownership	% of Total
ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT									
Sweetwater	6,706,560	89,526	6,617,034	4,545,660	67.8%	346,280	5.2%	1,810,460	27.0%
Lincoln	2,625,280	26,693	2,598,587	1,757,800	67.0	286,640	10.9	577,960	22.1
Uinta	1,335,040	000	1,336,040	500,530	37.5	76,860	5.8	757,650	56.7
Sublette	3,146,240	1,664	3,144,576	2,452,720	79.0	77,420	2.5	574,690	18.5
Teton[1]	1,838,720	43,330	1,795,390	1,771,260	98.6	8,410	0.5	15,720	0.9
TOTAL	15,651,840	161,213	15,490,627	11,027,970	71.2%	795,610	5.1	3,736,480	23.7

[1] Information received from the 1974 Census of Agriculture, Preliminary Reports - Teton County, Wyoming, June 1976, as well as figures shown in the 1976 Annual Report, Wyoming Department of Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division indicates disparities in this county's land area totals. Notably, the total land area for the county is shown to be 2.5 million acres in the former source, while the total private land area according to the latter source is over 69,000 acres. These figures were not able to be verified, although a discussion with staff of the Teton County Assessor's Office (4 January 1976) indicated that the higher figure for private land was probably more accurate but no corroborating information was available. In order to maintain consistency of the data, the original source(s) for this table was used for Teton County in the analysis.

Source: An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, The Wyoming Recreation Commission, Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 1975 (pp. 9.3-0-11); and The Wyoming Framework Water Plan, State Engineer's Office, Wyoming Water Planning Program, May 1973 (pp. 12-14).

EXHIBIT I-I-2

LAND OWNERSHIP BREAKDOWN BY COUNTY, 1970

COUNTY	Total All Lands	BLM(NRL)	Percent	Forest Service	Percent	All other Lands Including private, state and local	Percent
ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT							
Sweetwater	6,674,560	4,374,725	66%	91,959	1%	2,207,876	33%
Lincoln	2,614,400	979,186	37	893,617	34	741,597	29
Uinta	1,335,040	484,455	36	37,762	3	812,823	61
Sublette	3,104,640	1,221,337	39	1,148,928	37	734,375	24
Teton	2,560,000	13,920	21	1,396,341	55	1,149,739	45
TOTAL	16,288,640	7,073,623	43	3,568,607	22%	5,646,410	35%

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Denver Federal Center, Computer data summaries of land holdings by county, November 1976.

EXHIBIT I-I-3

ACREAGE IN MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES

COUNTY/CITY	Acreage within City Limits	City Acreage Still Undeveloped	% of City
Sweetwater/Rock Springs	5,760	545	9%
/Green River	1,596	798	50
Lincoln/Kemmerer	2,560	1,280	50
/Afton	480	---	--
Uinta/Evanston	1,730	173	10
Sublette/Pinedale	1,600	400	25
Teton/Jackson	1,200	456	38
TOTAL	14,926	3,652	24%

[1]Source for Rock Springs was the Comprehensive Plan done in 1975.

Source: Wyoming DEPAD, Industrial Development Division, Community Profiles, 1976.

EXHIBIT I-I-4

LAND USE BY COUNTY, 1975[1] (AREA IN ACRES)

COUNTY	Irrigated Farmlands	Irrigated Pasture	Dry Farm Lands	Uncultivated Lands (w/water rights)	Grazing Lands	Timber Lands	Waste & Bog Lands	Exempt[2] Mineral Lands	Suburban[3] Lands	Other[4] Lands	Municipal Lands[5]	Total Private[6]
ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT												
Sweetwater	16,466	4,705	--	2,823	1,763,802	--	8,601	---	5,417	--	12,496	1,814,310
Lincoln	60,309	29,748	25,352	4,351	452,537	840	554	---	351	--	3,040	577,082
Uinta	68,520	--	--	26,498	660,683	--	--	---	77	--	1,730	757,508
Sublette	86,773	64,234	--	12,808	391,007	--	--	880	112	399	1,600	557,813
Teton	17,661	2,687	3,368	5,470	26,297	1,205	--	---	3,417	9,603	1,200	709,008
TOTAL	249,729	101,374	28,720	51,950	3,294,326	2,045	9,155	880	9,374	10,002	20,066	3,777,621

[1] Based upon 1976 Annual Report, State of Wyoming Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division for non-public lands in each county.

[2] Includes only those mineral lands (active) on private property whose mineral production is taxed in lieu of a land tax -- a 40-acre exemption per mineral producing unit is allowed for these lands.

[3] Includes non-farm lands outside of incorporated cities and towns.

[4] Includes non-classified lands such as cabin sites.

[5] Wyoming DEPAD, Community Profiles 1976, see Table I-3.

[6] These totals are based upon a compoilation of figures from several data sources. As a result, these figures presented are not complete and should, in fact, be considered "conservative" estimates of private land ownership. Since discrepancies exist within various procedures for private lands, these totals do not correspond exactly to the totals on Table I-1.

Source: Harbridge House, Inc., based upon personal interview with Mr. Merrill Ainsworth, Assistant Director, State of Wyoming, Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division, 2 December 1976, 23 December 1976, and 4 January 1977; and State of Wyoming 1976 Annual Report, Department of Revenue and Taxation, Ad Valorem Tax Division (pp1-5).

EXHIBIT I-I-5

1970 FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN WYOMING
(in acres)

COUNTY	BLM	U.S. Forest Service	BuRec	National Park Service	Other Federal Agencies	GRAND TOTAL
Teton	13,920	1,402,465	22,564	310,443	23,781	1,773,178
Lincoln	979,186	890,712	28,793	--	6	1,898,697
Sublette	1,219,187	1,145,699	34,434	--	--	2,399,320
Sweetwater	4,374,630	91,149	230,504	--	13,311	4,709,594
Uinta	484,455	37,762	993	--	19	523,229
SEPA total	7,071,378	3,567,787	317,288	310,443	37,117	11,304,013
STATE total	17,423,262	9,242,951	946,550	2,381,675	83,202	30,077,640

Source: Unpublished data received by letter from the individual federal agencies.
From: An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, The Wyoming Recreation Commission, Cheyenne, Wyoming: June 1975.

EXHIBIT I-I-6

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS, BY REGION AND COUNTY 6/30/73
(in acres)

Region and County	Open	Reserved[1]	Total	Region Area	NRL as % of Region Area
Teton[2]	8,888	164	9,052		
Lincoln	804,829	177,820	982,649		
Sublette	1,003,117	225,095	1,228,212		
Sweetwater	2,218,419	2,159,012	4,377,431		
Uinta	371,093	111,195	482,288		
SEPA Total	4,406,436	2,673,286	7,079,632	14,159,354	49.99
STATE Totals	14,173,016	3,372,150	17,545,166[2]	60,150,580	29.17

[1] Reserved lands are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose.

[2] Based upon "conservative" acreage figure for Teton County of 1,838,720 acres (see Exhibit I-I-1).

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, BLM in Wyoming, 1974, p. 7.

From: An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, The Wyoming Recreation Commission, Cheyenne, Wyoming: June 1975 (pp. 9,11).

J. Industrial Economic Structure

Based on the social and economic factors examined elsewhere in this document, this section will summarize relevant aspects of the overall SEP analysis and present findings here in summary form. For more detailed examination of these respective factors, the reader is directed to the appropriate section (s) of this profile report.

1. Earnings by Sector

As shown in Section I-B, Income in the SEPA is derived principally from non-farm sources, notably mining, contract construction, wholesale and retail trade, and government (see Exhibit I-J-1). Breakdown of earnings by export or import designations is not possible at this time because of insufficient data (no import/export base analysis has been done for the state), however, it can be estimated that for those industrial sectors which play a major role in the SEPA's economy -- mining and contract construction -- a significant portion of earnings is derived from outside sources, particularly as the major corporations involved in much of this activity are based outside of Wyoming.

While for most of the SEPA counties wholesale/retail trade were not as important proportionately to the local income, in Teton County this was not the case. Here, trade was a major income source for the County and for the District overall. Teton County, and the Town of Jackson primarily, was responsible for almost 20 percent of the District's total trade derived income in 1974. And also disproportionately high in Teton County (even greater than trade) was the income derived from the service sector which accounted for almost 40 percent of the District's total earnings in this sector. Together these two categories accounted for over half of the County's total earned income reflecting the heavy dependence in the County for tourism and tourism-based industry. Unlike Rock Springs in Sweetwater County, the commercial and industrial center of the District and largest city in the SEPA,

The Jackson area of Teton County is not diversified in its economic base and has developed into a single industry community.

2. Export-Import Base

Clearly, Wyoming and Sweetwater and Lincoln Counties, principally within the SEPA export coal as well as other mineral resources, including oil and gas, from which are derived sizable revenues in the form of taxes. These revenues are directed to the areas in which the industries are located. There are also associated costs with this export activity based on the sizable population growth that has occurred and is reflected in such things as housing, public services, and the cost of government. On balance, however, it appears that for those counties where direct mineral development activities are presently taking place (or likely to occur in the future) dollar benefits from taxes and general economic growth will be sufficient (at least) to allow increased expenditures by public officials to plan for any added growth and development. Where direct tax benefits do not occur, because no mining or industrial base exists, costs may still result as population locates there either as a spillover from those primary areas of development nearby, or as a natural offshoot of the region's expansion. In these cases, the problems facing a community cannot be dealt with adequately at the local or county levels. An issue for BLM to consider is the effect of its mineral development decisions upon such areas in particular.

3. Major Manufacturing Firms

For a listing of the industrial activities occurring within each county of the SEPA, the following Exhibit I-J-2 is derived from Section I-C of this report which discusses employment. For these industries, as shown by the previous income breakdowns, mineral development and related or ancillary construction activities are the strongest factor in the economic base of the region. Wholesale/retail trade and the service sector are secondary areas of activity, though more centralized in Rock Springs and to a lesser degree, Jackson. For example, in Sweetwater County, of a total employment

of almost 17,000 persons (1974), fully 20 percent were engaged in mining activities, with a higher proportion, almost 30 percent, working in contract construction. Trade and services combined amounted to about 20 percent. In Teton County, trade and services combined to total over half of the total employment. The remainder of the labor force was distributed throughout other economic sectors.

As Exhibit I-J-2 shows, all but one of the major industries in Sweetwater County are engaged in mineral and energy development, including oil and gas. The other counties in the District exhibit a predominance of energy/mineral companies and related businesses with some distribution of non-industrial enterprises as well.

4. Industry Multiplier Effect

Based on previous studies carried out in the SEPA and other areas[1] an estimated secondary employment multiplier can be derived and applied to the region's industry base. The total employment figure for an area experiencing development of the type being considered here, approximates 2.20 persons overall. Adjusting this figure to reflect seasonal variations in workforce, structured work shifts, and temporary workers on a project a more representative figure of 1.70 is derived. This figure means that there will be a total of slightly less than two new jobs generated in an area experiencing development typical of the type identified. The portion of this total employment attributable to secondary growth is, therefore, .70. For a given range of employment levels, this multiplier can be shown as providing major new opportunities for a region as follows:

"Hypothetical" Employment Effects of
Mineral and Energy Development Projects

Primary Project	Employment Multiplier	New Employment
200 - 300	.70	140 - 210
500 - 1000	.70	350 - 700
1000 - 2000	.70	700 - 1400

The income likely to be derived from these new jobs depends on a variety of factors centered around the local economy of an area where a project may locate. In the case of this SEPA, the Rock Springs District and probably the Rock Springs trade area would be the center for much of the support and service activity occurring as a result of a project or an industry locating in the District. Such factors as local commercial sector, housing market, transportation network, tax base, and level of public services all contribute to the relative demand for added goods and services which then generate new jobs. A community must be able to support not only the primary job, but also the secondary one, and the diversity of a local economic base over several years determines, ultimately, the level of secondary economic growth that is generated.

Using the industry earnings figures shown in Exhibit I-J-1, an income multiplier can likewise be developed for the SEPA region. The following breakdown for example would apply for the major mineral industry sectors and related or generated industrial activities, however, it is only a general figure that suggests the relationship between employment and earnings.

Industry Commodity	Industry Earnings ($Millions)	Indirect Earnings (X0.55)($Millions)	Total Earnings
Total Mining: Coal, Oil, Gas & Other Minerals	$56.1	$30.8	$ 86.9
Contract Construction	$99.1	$54.5	$153.6

Source: Harbridge House, Inc., 1977 based upon BLM Casper District Planning Area Analysis Study Figures, 1976.

Of these respective total earnings figures derived, it is estimated that the total income for the area dependent on this resource and industry activity is greater due to the strong interrelationships between these sectors (as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce) and others like trade, manufacturing, and services. However, a more comprehensive estimate is not possible at this time.

For the mineral industry, the most significant sector of the economy in the District, employment in the SEPA showed over 4145 persons engaged in work in this sector in the District in 1974, the data of the latest figures out of a total employment of 31,900 persons. This represents an increase of over 100 percent from 1970 figures for total mining employment in the District. Based on a total District population (1975) of 66,700 persons (as estimated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census) this mineral sector employment represents a rate of at least six percent. The following table provides some estimates of relative mineral industry growth compared to overall population growth, as projected for the District from various sources:

Projected Mineral Development and Population Growth Within the SEPA

	1975	1980	1985	1990
SEPA Population Projections[1]	66,000	78,000	95,000	102,000
Mineral Resources Employment[2]	9,000	11,000	14,000	16,000
Percent of Population Dependent on Mineral Industry	13%	14%	15%	16%

[1] Based on population projections adopted from Harbridge House, Inc., (Sec.I-A). Due to the lack of uniformity and consistency among sources, a single figure was used here to simplify the analysis and present realistic though conservative estimates.

[2] Based on mineral resource industry growth projections from Harbridge House, Inc., including related industry growth (Sec. I-K), using as a conservative average annual growth rate applied to employment, a similar rate as experienced in population growth, adjusted to reflect known industry trends.

Source: Harbridge House, Inc., 1977.

It is suggested further from this SEP analysis that problems can arise from a community's overdependence upon a single industry base -- in this case -- minerals. It has been suggested elsewhere in this report that

reliance on a single-industry base for the local economy may prove to be beneficial in the short term, but costly over the long life of a community. Sweetwater County, for example, is now experiencing the conflicts of benefits from a strong tax base, but a still developing community economic and social structure not able to cope fully with its growth. Likewise, Jackson, Evanston, or Kemmerer, or by comparison lesser trade centers in the SEPA, are not able to provide fully to residents and consumers seeking greater variety of goods and services. Homes in these cities, as well as in other parts of the SEPA, are selling at a premium with incomplete or inadequate services available. Such contradictions abound as a result of the booming economic development far outpacing social and community growth.

Many of these present-day occurrences are a result of the rapid development that has occurred in the region and which brought in new residents and families faster than they could be adequately planned for and supported. Yet, because of the support provided to the local financial base by these industries, communities can rely on mineral development to support many phases of public life. Schools, public services, and the general elements of lifestyle found in the SEPA are all closely linked to the industrial activities occurring there. To the extent that economic and social diversification can be achieved, many of the problems being faced today will be alleviated. However, the danger exists that because of this new growth and development, traditional values and lifestyle benefits may disappear.

FOOTNOTES

1. Based on a recent study carried out by Harbridge House, Inc., for the Bureau of Reclamation for an energy development project in Utah (Socioeconomic Assessment of the Diamond Fork and Provo River Systems of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project, 1977, Salt Lake City, Utah), an overall employment multiplier of 2.20 was derived. By contrast, the BLM Casper District reported in its Planning Area Analysis for the northeastern sector of its region encompassing Campbell and Converse Counties, an income multiplier of 1.55. While these two figures are not strictly comparable, they do have some interrelation and can be interpreted together. Because of the differences in relative size of workforce for a given development (between 200 and 300 primary workers for mining; up to 2000 workers for construction of major power plants and processing/gasification plants), the figure derived in the Utah Study seems to be an applicable one in light of the fact that no reliable alternative data are available.

2. Based on Casper District Planning Area Analysis for Campbell and Converse Counties for all mineral commodities (excluding uranium). Comparable data on Rock Springs District were not available.

EXHIBIT I-J-1

SEPA-WIDE EARNINGS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL SECTORS (1974)

Economic Sector	Earnings in Millions $	Percent
Farm	$ 12.1	4%
Non-Farm	288.7	96%
Private	255.0	85%
Manufacturing	8.2	3%
Mining	56.1	19%
Contract Construction	99.1	33%
Wholesale/Retail	34.3	11%
Transportation, Communications Public Utilities	28.4	9%
Services	23.6	8%
All Others[1]	5.3	2%
Government (federal, state, and local)	33.7	11%
TOTAL	$300.8	100%

[1] Minor sectors (finance, insurance, real estate, and others) were combined into a single category because they were negligible.

Source: Harbridge House, Inc., 1976, based upon Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, 1969-1974 (Vol. 4: Western States), June 1976.

EXHIBIT I-J-2

Lincoln County

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Star Valley

Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
alley Swiss se (Thayne)	Cheese By-product; whey	National	65
k, Inc. (Afton)	Special aircraft	National	34
Dried Foods on)	Dehydrated cheese	National	5
Elk Horn Cheese ory (Afton)	Cheese	National	4
Logging Inc. on)	Logging contractor	Wyoming	1 - 20 (seasonal
tuds (Afton)	Sawmill - studs By-product; mill residue	National	94 at mill
Horn Mountain- ng (Afton)	Down filled clothing	National	27
m Lumber Co. edom)	Sawmill By-product; mill residue	Wyoming & adjoining states	1 - 8
(Etna)	Logging contractor	Wyoming & adjoining states	1 - 8
Lumber (Alpine)	Sawmill By-product; mill residue	National	1 - 8

Lincoln County (Cont'd.)

Industries in Kemmerer

or Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
uffer Chemical o. (30 miles est of Kemmerer)	Mine and process phosphate rock	National	230
merer Coal Co. at Frontier)	Bituminous coal		175
Corp.	Petroleum, coke & coal production	National	75
tern Oil Refning Co.	Oil and gas	Wyoming	5
ood Construction	Excavation - concrete work	Wyoming	6

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: (1975).

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Green River

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
FMC Corp.	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	1,300
Stauffer Chemical Company of Wyoming	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	479
Allied Chemical Corp.	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	1,000
Texas Gulf, Inc.	Potash, soda, & borate minerals	National & international	40 (at present) 400 (1976)
Church and Dwight, Inc.	Alkalies, chlorine, baking soda and washing soda	National & international	107
Union Pacific Railroad	Rail services	National	329
Green River Publishing Company	Newspaper	Wyoming & adjoining states	24

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

Industries in Rock Springs

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Mitch's Steel Building Co.	Prefab metal building and components	Wyoming	16
American Tank & Steel Corp.	Manufacturer - oil field machinery & equipment	Wyoming	10
Rocky Mountain Energy Co.	Coal	Wyoming	1-8
Gunn-Quealy Coal Co.	Mine coal & process it into coke	Wyoming & adjoining states	85
Jim Bridger Power Plant	Electric power	Western U. S.	270 (permanent as of Dec '75)
Halliburton Services	Oil field services	Wyoming	63
Mountain Fuel & Supply Co.	Natural gas	Wyoming & adjoining states	271
Stansbury Coal Co.	Coal	Wyoming & adjoining states	70 (permanent as of Jan '76)
			280 (permanent as of Jan '77)

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Champlin Petroleum Company	Drilling oil & gas wells	National	25-50
De Bernardi Brothers Inc.	Ready-mix concrete	Wyoming	25-50
Rock Springs Daily Rocket-Miner	Newspaper	Wyoming & adjoining states	25-50
Tree Electric Service	Machine shop	Wyoming & adjoining states	25-50
Vaughn's Plumbing Heating & Sheet Metal Work	Sheet metal work	Wyoming & adjoining states	25-50

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

Industries in Pinedale

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Dew Lumber Co.	Sawmill By-product: mill residue	Wyoming	5
Delgado Oil Co.	Oil and gas	Wyoming	60
Sulenta Construction Company, Inc.	Contractors	Wyoming & adjoining states	80
Hammons Drilling	Oil and gas field service	Wyoming	10
Mariner Printing	Commercial printing	Wyoming	10

Industries in Big Piney

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Belco Petroleum Corp.	Oil and gas	Wyoming & adjoining states	58
Big Piney Oil & Gas	Oil and gas	Wyoming	1-8
Evitt Drilling & Service Co.	Oil and gas field service	Wyoming & adjoining states	1-8
Northwest Pipeline Co.	Natural gas pipeline	Wyoming & adjoining states	

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Jackson

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Teton Machine Co.	Screw machine parts	Western states	15
Powderhorn Mountaineering	Recreation outer wear (Down filled clothing)	National	10
Butler Creek	Lens covers for guns and cameras	National	13
Clarks Ready Mix & Construction	Ready mix concrete	Wyoming & adjoining states	16-140 (Seasonal)
Park Energy Co.	Research and development (fluid flow, heat transfer, mechanical design, & electronics	National international	7
Park Fastener	Industrial fasteners	National	2
Paul Hanson Corp.	Jewelry manufacture	National	7
Wedco Mfg. Co.	Steam cleaners and structural fittings	National & international	14
Hal's Tank Co.	Oil field storage tanks	Wyoming & adjoining states	24

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

Major Industries by Community

Industries in Evanston

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Wasatch Forest Products	Lumber, studs, chips	Midwest	48
Railway Car Corporation	Repair and maintain railroad cars	National	40
Wyoming State Hospital	Health care	Wyoming	385

Industries in Lyman

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Ivan Bluemel Sawmill	Sawmill	Wyoming and adjoining States	1-8

Industries in Mountain View

Major Firm	Products & Services	Market Area	Employees
Bates Lumber	Sawmill	Wyoming	1-8
Kamas Valley Lumber Co., Inc.	Sawmill	Wyoming and adjoining states	25-50

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation, Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, (1975).

K. Resource-Based Industry

1. Minerals

The resource-based industry in the Rock Springs SEPA reflects patterns similar to those of the overall economic-industrial structure described in Section J, above. Although livestock activities are important to the economy of the District, livestocking has not demonstrated the same level of intensive development as have mineral developments.

Trends in mineral development in the SEPA are demonstrated in Exhibit I-K-1. As this exhibit shows, oil and gas are the predominant sources of mineral production and revenues in the SEPA. However, production of oil and gas has been declining, although inflation and higher prices have increased their value. Coal and trona, on the other hand, have increased in both production and value. From 1975 to 1980, production of coal and trona is projected to increase by 176 and 65 percent, respectively, while oil extraction should increase by only ten percent. Production of natural gas is expected to decline by three percent in that five-year period.

Production of related construction materials -- crushed rock, aggregate, and sand and gravel -- is directly dependent upon the level of activity in the construction industry, a cyclical relationship at best. With the recent recessionary trends in the national economy (coupled with high inflation and interest rates), these materials have not been a strong sector of the local economy. Their production has usually been of a secondary nature, sometimes related to other extractive operations. By and large, within the SEPA, this sector has been concentrated around the major urbanized areas, principally Sweetwater County and to a lesser extent Jackson.

With the development of energy-related industries in the state and the District, particularly the expansion of the existing resource industry and construction of new power generating facilities and water diversion projects, the rate of extraction of construction materials is expected to remain somewhat

stable over the short term. But this activity will be concentrated in the areas near such developments and will decline once the construction phase of development ends. Some secondary demand for construction materials will occur from general growth and development in the region which will help to stabilize this industry somewhat.

Major mineral resources in the SEPA include coal, oil and natural gas, trona (sodium), oil shale, and as discussed above, sand and gravel. The center for most of this activity within the District is the southwestern portion of the SEPA. The market for much of these mineral resources is local and regional. In the case of trona, oil shale and uranium, the markets may be national or even worldwide provided that sufficient demand occurs with an adequate available supply. An aspect of future production of coal may be its use for generation of electric power plants to be located near the mine mouth. The electricity generated would then be sold in local and regional markets by utility companies that would be the major suppliers to the region. The remainder of coal produced may be shipped out of the local area to power plants in Colorado and Indiana.

As future production of coal increases, the great percentage will continue to be sent to other regional or national locations for fueling of power plants; or if gasification becomes feasible, the coal can be processed near its source and the gas shipped to regional and national markets. Anticipated markets would include distribution to locations throughout the Intermountain West and Midwest.

The market for petroleum and natural gas supplies is comparable to that of coal. Major suppliers are centered in southwestern parts of the District. Most of this resource product would be shipped to markets locally and outside of the region.

Uranium is mined and milled locally due to the great expense of transporting the ore. The resultant product (referred to as yellowcake) is then sent to national locations for further processing and marketing.

Construction materials found in the SEPA are produced principally for local consumption and, as described above, are not a major resource base for the area. BLM estimates are for a ten percent increase in this market related to local roadway construction and development.

Based on present employment patterns in the SEPA (see Section C) and income levels (see Section B) discussed in the previous section J, it is clear that the growth of coal mining together with the expected oil and gas development will expand the SEPA's economic base and contribute to overall growth. As discussed previously, these activities will contribute, also, to greater pressures on localities in terms of their ability to manage and plan for this growth.

Because of the occurrence of these mineral resources below the surface of public lands (NRL and others), the Bureau often is directly involved in development of these resources through its leasing and planning management responsibilities. As discussed in this document, some of the issues involved in such leasing can extend beyond the boundaries of the BLM-managed lands to encompass local communities and the entire SEPA. While BLM must consider the reasonable requests of the industry representatives seeking to explore and extract these mineral resources in a timely and cost-effective manner, so too, must the Bureau be sensitive to the issues of the respective communities affected by both short-term and more far-reaching implications of such mineral development activities. As discussed in Section J above, a goal of the SEPA communities must be to diversify their economic base(s) beyond development of mineral resources alone to insure a long-term stability and improved social-economic makeup. Likewise, BLM can address the broader questions of economic stability and social organization for their region in order to assess the fullest possible range of opportunities and benefits, as well as likely costs.

2. Livestock Forage

The national resource lands (NRL) in the SEPA encompass 645,101 feed animal unit months (AUMs) and produce 20 percent of the total required

livestock forage, out of a total livestock industry feed level of about 2.88 million AUMs. This amount of livestock forage produced on national resource lands is modest compared to the livestock industry overall. On an individual lessee basis, however, national resource land forage can be significant because it is available (at a probable cost savings) for grazing in lieu of private meadows and/or for hay feeding during the springs and early summer months. In most cases, each lessee has private native range which is also available for grazing during this same period. National resource land lease areas are relatively small and many are leased for convenience purposes. Because of the scattered ownership pattern, these tracts of national resource lands are usually leased to block up the total area of operation.

There are a total of over 640,000 acres of land in NRL designation in the SEPA. For the Rock Springs District, moreover, the related income earnings from livestock amount to $10.1 million based on overall agricultural industry figures. Of this total about $1.5 million are generated from NRL grazing.

Because data was unavailable on a county basis to allow further breakdowns of this industry data, information summarizing the effects of NRL upon the SEPA-wide area is derived from studies done by BLM on the Sweetwater, Lincoln, Uinta, and Sublette Counties areas. This data indicated that for this study area (admittedly smaller than the entire SEPA, although encompassing a major portion of the resource industry and population activity there), NRL forage production and income effect by regional analysis is significant, as verified by the local analysis and as shown in Exhibit I-K-2 and K-3. Exhibit I-K-2 summarizes the data that is available for the previous studies, as well as updating the information, where possible, to reflect the current SEPA-wide conditions.

As demonstrated in Exhibit I-K-3, 14.4 percent of the total District income generated by livestock production is derived from grazing on

National Resource Lands. Based on an indirect multiplier of 1.387 developed by the Bureau of Land Management, an additional $2 million is derived from NRL grazing activities. In 1975, the total livestock-generated income in the District amounted to approximately $24 million of which $3.5 million was obtained through NRL use.

3. Wildlife and Recreation

Wildlife habitat use, hunting, and general recreational use of the national resource lands in the District are, by comparison to the major mineral development activity in the region, less significant to the economies of the region. The limited information available indicates that BLM supplies a small portion of the wildlife (hunting opportunities), and even less of general outdoor recreational use. These figures reflect the amounts of hunter/visitor day use and income and employment generated from national resource land use in Salt Wells Planning Area Analysis, specifically, and then generalized for the District overall. The figures are disputable in that they are derived from the percent that national resource land is of the total land base in the planning area, as well as their further generalization to the SEPA overall. Nevertheless, the figures presented are indicators of significance and provide a basis for land use allocation decisions. The fragmented land ownership base, limited access, and availability of the majority of the BLM administered lands in the SEPA counties results in some national resource land being highly significant for wildlife habitat, and general recreational use, though their economic valuation is more problematic.

(i) General Recreation

The recreation uses presented in Exhibit I-K-4 reflect active recreational usage by 1.6 million participants in the District (engaged in major recreational activities). Of these participants, it is not possible to estimate how many used national resource lands for these activities, although a figure of about six percent usage of BLM lands was given in the above-referenced study by BLM.

(ii) Hunting

The hunting use figures presented in Exhibits I-K-5 through K-8 reflect 12,278 hunter days in the planning area, of which 7700 days (or over half) were estimated to have been spent on national resource lands. Because of the limitations of the data, a complete breakdown of these figures for the SEPA was not possible, therefore, these exhibits are presented as indications of trends within one segment of the broader SEPA region. Fishing days represented 67,900 days of a total of over 80,000 days of wildlife activity in 1975.

As shown in Exhibit I-K-5, a total of over $1.5 million were generated by hunting and fishing activities in 1975. Fishing was responsible for over 70 percent of wilflife-related expenditures. Exhibits I-K-6 through I-K-8 indicate the annual income derived from wildlife activities, and the general economic importance of such expenditures to the southern portion of the District.

(iii) Access, Ownership and Use

The following facts apply to the SEPA region overall:

- the national resource lands are scattered throughout the planning area with few parcels being large blocks.
- much of the scattered land lies within private holdings and is inaccessible for use by the public.
- many private landowners charge fees to hunt on their holdings or allow hunting to a privileged few only.
- control of access to national resource lands by private owners to isolated tracts of national resource lands may lead to concentrated use of the few accessible larger parcels of national resource lands.
- in practicality, because of the above reason, actual use of national resource land, even though less than ten percent in total land base, may well be significantly greater than the data presented above.

EXHIBIT I-K-1
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE SEPA

		Coal (mil. tons)	Trona (mil. tons)	Oil (Mil BBls)	Gas (Mill. Mcf)
Production	1970	1.8	4.0	12.0	135.9
Value ($)[1]	1970	$ 3.9	$ 14.8	$ 38.5	$ 20.8
Production	1973	3.1	6.0	10.6	134.5
Value ($)	1973	$ 10.9	$ 22.8	$ 43.4	$ 28.0
Production	1974	4.2	7.1	10.4	128.1
Value ($)	1974	$ 19.9	$ 33.5	$ 68.5	$ 32.9
Production	1975[2]	5.8	8.5	9.9	119.9
Value ($)	1975[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Production	1976[2]	10.0	10.0	11.1	122.4
Value ($)	1976[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Production	1980[2]	16.0	14.0	10.9	115.6
Value ($)	1980[2]	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percent Change 1975-1980	1975-1980	176%	65%	10%	- 3%

NA = Not Available
1 Millions of Dollars
2 Conservative Estimates

Source: State Department of Economic Planning & Development, 1975 Wyoming Mineral Yearbook, (2/76).

EXHIBIT I-K-2
LIVESTOCK GRAZING CHARACTERISTICS
ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT, 1975

Livestock Class	Feed AUMs
Cattle	
Total[1]	2,885,998
National Resource Land (NRL)[2]	431,744
NRL as % of Total	14.9%
Sheep	
Total[1]	491,230
NRL[2]	208,435
NRL as % of Total	42.4%
Cattle and Sheep	
Total	3,377,228
NRL	640,179
NRL as % of Total	19.0%

[1] Wyoming Agricultural Statistics Report, 1975.

[2] BLM Annual Grazing Statistical Report, 1976 (Denver)

Source: Harbridge House, Inc., 1977 based upon BLM data (1976).

EXHIBIT I-K-3
INCOME DERIVED FROM LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, 1975

Total Value of Livestock Production	$10.1 million
NRL Income Generated from Livestock Grazing	$ 1.5 million
NRL as Percentage of Total	14.4%
Income per NRL Licensed AUM	$ 2.98
Income Multiplier for Indirect Income	1.387
Indirect Income Total	$14.0 million
Indirect Income from NRL	$ 2.0 million
TOTAL INCOME	$24.1 million
TOTAL NRL INCOME	$ 3.5 million

SOURCE: BLM Statistical Data, 1976.

EXHIBIT I-K-4
ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
WITHIN THE SEPA BY ACTIVITY, 1970-1990

ACTIVITY			
Boating and Canoeing	189,690	240,111	25%
Camping	303,854	404,074	33%
Fishing	711,870	1,175,168	65%
Hiking	186,650	273,766	47%
Hunting	116,930	87,639	(25%)
Skiing (snow)	64,809	56,578	(13%)
Waterskiing	42,162	62,885	49%
TOTAL	1,615,965	2,300,221	42%

BREAKDOWN OF ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION RATES, 1970

Boating and Canoeing	12%
Camping	19%
Fishing	44%
Hiking	12%
Hunting	7%
Skiing (snow)	4%
Waterskiing	2%
TOTAL	100%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan, June, 1975.

EXHIBIT I-K-5

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF WILDLIFE

PRESENT & PROJECTED PER YEAR

SALT WELLS PLANNING UNIT

ACTIVITY	HUNTER / FISHERMAN DAYS 1975	1990 (1)	TOTAL EXPENDITURES 1975	1990 (2)
HUNTING	12,278	17,803	$ 458,359	$ 554,614
FISHING	67,928	98,496	1,098,020	1,328,604
TOTAL	80,206	116,299	$ 1,556,379	$1,883,218

(1) Extrapolation from Wyoming Game and Fish Stategic Plan. Increase at a rate of 3% per year

(2) Same as above - increase at a rate of 1.4% per year

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Salt Wells Planning Area Analysis (1976).

HUNTER/FISHING DAYS, INCOME EMPLOYMENT

CONSUMPTIVE BY SPECIES OR GROUPS OF SPECIES	HUNTER DAYS IN P.U. PER YEAR			TOTAL INCOME PER YEAR		TOTAL EMPLOYMENT-DIRECTLY RELATED		
	TOTAL	NRL	%	(1) COUNTY SW/U	PLANNING AREA	NRL HABITAT	COUNTY	PLANNING AREA
HUNTING								
(2) ANTELOPE	849.8	535.4	63%	81661/3401	85,065	53,593	PROFESSIONAL WILDLIFE:	
(2) ELK	1538	968.9		65349/2682	67,072	42,255	G&F	9
(2) DEER	5737.7	3614.3		241534/10063	251,598	158,506	BLM	3
							USFS	10
(2) MOOSE	10.0	6.3		645/27	672	423	F&W	3
(2) BLACK BEAR	23.6	14.9		926/39	965	608	GUIDES & OUTFITTERS	
(3) UPLAND GAME BIRD	2217.6	1397.1		33147/1381	34,528	21,753	SPORTING GOOD STORES	30
(3) SMALL GAME	1901	1197.6		17720/738	18,459	919	MOTELS, FOOD STORES	-
							TAXIDERMY	2
TOTAL	12,277.7	7734.5	63%	440025/18334	458,359	288,766		
FISHING			1%					
STREAMS, LAKES, RES. (4)	67,928	679.2			1,098,020	10,980		
TOTAL	67,928	679.2						
GRAND TOTAL	80,206	8,413.7			1,556,379	299,746		

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Salt Wells Planning Area Analysis (1976).

(1) SWEETWATER (96%)/UINTA (.04%)
(2) 1975 DATA
(3) 1973 DATA
(4) 27% OF DIST IV FISH DATA FROM G & F STRATEGIC REPORT

EXHIBIT I-K-7

ECONOMIC VALUE OF WILDLIFE

SPECIES	TOTAL EXPENDITURE / DAY (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT)
ANTELOPE	$100.10
ELK	43.61
DEER	43.85
MOOSE	67.21
BIG HORN SHEEP	53.36
MOUNTAIN GOAT	53.36
BLACK BEAR	40.87
UPLAND GAME BIRDS	15.57
SMALL GAME	9.71
FISHERIES	13.69

Source: The above data will be included in 1975 Expenditure Survey by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department from Bureau of Land Management, Salt Wells Planning Area Analysis (1976).

EXHIBIT I-K-8

EMPLOYMENT DIRECTLY RELATED TO

CONSUMPTIVE USE OF WILDLIFE

EMPLOYEE	NO. EMPLOYED	SALARY
WYOMING GAME & FISH	9	10,000
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	3	10,000
SPORTING GOODS STORES OR STORES SELLING SPORT EQUIP.	30	6,500
FISH & WILDLIFE	3	8,500
TAXIDERMY	2	12,000
TOTAL	47	$364,500

Source: The above data will be included in 1975 Expenditure Survey by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Salt Wells Planning Area Analysis (1976).

A. Transportation and Communication

1. Transportation

Transportation and communication in the District are presented here by major transportation areas within the state and the SEPA -- the only breakdown for which uniform data is available. The principal sources of this information are state agency records and reports.[1]

Additional transportation and communication data for the principal communities in the SEPA -- Rock Springs, Green River, Kemmerer, Afton, and Jackson -- are also presented from the Wyoming DEPAD, Economic Blueprint 1975. Because of the level of detail available, some information can only be provided on a state-wide basis.

(a) Highways and Roadways

There were (as of January 1973) a total of 6096 miles of major highways traveled in Wyoming, including 2908 miles in the State Primary System; 2265 miles in the State Secondary System; and 922 miles of Interstate Highways.[2] An additional 784 miles of interstate highways were completed later in 1973, with another 85 miles planned for future completion.

The total miles, additionally, of rural roads in Wyoming (1971) was 39,253; with another 1287 miles of streets within municipalities; this total non-highway mileage can be broken down further by 23,008 miles comprising unsurfaced roads; and 17,532 miles of surfaced roadways.[3]

For the District, Interstate Route 80 (State 30), running east-west between Cheyenne and Evanston (and on to Salt Lake City), is the principal roadway. Secondary connectors include Routes 187/189 linking Rock Springs/Evanston with Kemmerer and on to Jackson in the north, and Route 284 east of the District connecting with Casper. Exhibits II-A-1 and A-2 show the existing highway network for the SEPA and the state, while Exhibit II-A-3 lists the major roadways providing access to communities within the District.

Within the District also, other U. S., State, and Local routes provide connection and local access for travel. Roadway usage in Wyoming accounted for at least 257,000 vehicles in 1971.[4] Of this total, 163,966 were automobiles, 1685 were buses, and 96,686 were trucks registered in Wyoming.

Trucking in Wyoming is a significant factor in the state and the SEPA's economy. While automobile registration increased by about 26 percent between 1958 and 1971, trucking increase during this same period was over 60 percent.[5] Moreover, nearly half of all trucks in Wyoming are used primarily for personal use (compared with about a third nationally). The remainder of the trucks registered in the state are mostly used in agriculture, including commercial trucking.

Within the SEPA, the existing roadway network is generally well distributed across the region. Connections between major cities within the District -- notably those in the south -- as well as between the District and other Wyoming cities and neighboring states are good, chiefly due to interstate highway systems that serve the area. Secondary roads and rural roads are, however, the principal mode for travel and access to northern counties and this means that access between smaller cities and communities is less direct and sometimes (as during inclement weather) restricted altogether.

Relative to National Resource Lands, the roadway network is adequate and will also expand as the growth in the SEPA occurs. Present mineral and energy development activities discussed in previous sections of this document will contribute to this growth not only through their effects on increasing demand for improved roadways, but also through new construction related to the transportation requirements of those industries involved.

The overall highway network in Wyoming and the SEPA, being predominantly rural in character, can easily adopt to any planned upgrade or expansion of the existing roadway system.

(b) Rail and Bus Service

Railroad service in the SEPA is provided principally by the Union Pacific Railroad with U. S. Steel Corporation operating a feeder line between Rock Springs and Atlantic City (in Fremont County outside of the District). Passenger and freight service is available with scheduled service daily. Passenger service via Amtrak is at Rock Springs. Exhibit II-A-4 shows the existing rail system (as of 1974) running east to west through the District, with the principal cities on the southern line served. Exhibit II-A-5 lists the major lines for each county and community within the SEPA.

While most of the state's population has direct access to rail services today, the geographic area of the state directly served by the railroad companies is much less. Within the District, Sublette and Teton Counties as well as much of the northern parts of Sweetwater and Lincoln Counties have no rail service. In terms of passenger service in the District, these geographic limitations are not critical since Amtrak service is available at Rock Springs with good roadway access provided, however, for freight -- particularly related to the mineral development in the region -- this is a potential problem. For example, the lack of adequate north-south service between the District and the rest of the state may pose problems with future mineral development activities in the state and in the particular development trends in the District.

Thus, while most Wyoming and District residents and businesses are located within reach of railroad service, significant gaps do exist. Relative to access to much of Wyoming's and the District's important natural resources, proximity of rail to oil and gas deposits is not crucial to the development of these resources because of the development of an extensive oil pipeline system throughout the State. However, for coal and other mineral resources development rail service is important and as such will require careful assessment.

Total railroad mainline mileage in Wyoming in 1971 was 1812, reduced slightly from previous year totals.[6] This reduction was in keeping with the general national trend and rate of decline in railroad line mileage. Within the state, the breakdown of lineage by major railroad companies is as follows:

Burlington Northern	638 miles
Union Pacific	566 miles
Colorado and Southern	143 miles
Chicago & Northwestern	288 miles (branch line)

Of these rail lines, the Union Pacific is the principal line serving the District. Exhibit II-A-6 breaks down this data for the state as a whole. Data for the individual counties within the District are not available.[7]

Passenger rail service in Wyoming and the District is limited. During the national decline in rail usage during the 1960s, the state's railroads discontinued and abandoned much of the passenger rail service in the state, leaving only the Union Pacific to serve passengers in southern Wyoming. In 1971, the latest data available, the Union Pacific registered over 14.9 million rail passenger miles carrying nearly 46,000 rail passengers in that year; passenger revenues were relatively modest, however, at less than one-half million dollars compared with over $170 million in freight revenues.[8]

With the consolidation of the nation's rail service under Federal reorganization (CONRAIL) and the extension of passenger service by Amtrak, today's service remains in the southern part of the state with station stops for passenger service in Cheyenne and Rock Springs only. Southern Wyoming is served by Amtrak trains once per day between San Francisco and Chicago.

The principal rail service activity in Wyoming and the District is freight. Again for 1971, the total tonnage operating in Wyoming was 128,597,329 tons.[9] Of this total, 107.9 million were those originating in

Wyoming while only 20.7 million was freight terminating in the state. Clearly Wyoming is exporting its freight commodities. As shown in Exhibit II-A-7, the chief commodity shipped by rail from Wyoming (1965-1971) was coal (34.9%). Chemicals and allied products followed next (20.4%) with stone, clay, and glass products (15.8%) third. Of these three leaders, coal holds the predominant place among railroad freight commodities and, as can be seen from the data, has been increasing steadily in this position. By contrast, the importance of farm products, food, metallic ores, and nonmetallic minerals has steadily declined. In fact, total outbound tonnage for the state has declined each year indicating the relative shift in commodity importance.

For commodities shipped in to the state by rail, coal also leads all others (see Exhibit II-A-8) and has been increasing. Farm products have declined, although a shift in transport modes from rail to truck has been a factor in this commodity sector.[10] Food and food products, lumber and wood products, and chemicals and allied products also registered increases in incoming tonnage levels, while forest products, primary metal products, and petroleum and coal products were significantly down.

In summary, this pattern can be seen as highlighting the relatively minor role manufacturing plays in the state's and SEPA's economy. The principal commodity in the region, and one which lends itself to rail transport, is coal and this is expected to continue and perhaps spread as the District's coal leasing activity expands. Relative to National Resource Lands, the most significant factor here is the general pattern of railroad land ownership and development, most notable for the holdings of the Union Pacific Railroad which comprise alternate acreage along both sides of its trackage. The resultant "checkerboard" pattern of land ownership has strong implications to the District's overall development pattern (see Section I -- Land Ownership).

Bus service in the SEPA is generally good, with either Greyhound Bus Lines or Trailways Bus (or both) serving all major cities throughout the District. Secondary local carriers also provide feeder service between communities. Service is out of Rock Springs connecting with routes to all points. Among the latter are the Jackson-Rock Springs Stages, Wycoff Company, and Zanetti Brothers, and Fast Express lines.

(c) Air Transport

Air transportation in Wyoming and the District is provided by the principal carriers serving the state -- Western Airlines and Frontier Airlines -- with Rock Springs and Jackson the only airports with national - interstate commercial service provided only by Frontier Airlines. Because of the low population base in the state, as well as its location outside of the major national air corridors, service in Wyoming is provided primarily as feeder routes to either Salt Lake City or Denver airports to the south. For Frontier Airlines, serving only Rock Springs and Jackson within the SEPA and having a total of over 13,000 Wyoming departures in 1971, about one-fifth of its service originated in the District.[11] Exhibits II-A-9 and A-10 show the routes for these air carriers.

Because Wyoming is still a relatively unpopulated state, compared to other intermountain and western states, it is not likely that air service will expand in the future particularly in light of the general trend towards consolidation of routes among air carriers throughout the country. Moreover, air freight is not a strong market in Wyoming given the lack of a strong manufacturing base. For the District and relative to NRL holdings, air service is not a predominant transport mode. Exhibit II-A-11 identifies the major airports serving the District listing some of their service characteristics. Rock Springs and Jackson airports, the two providing major commercial service, are the key airport transportation centers. Exhibits II-A-12 through A-19 break down the state's and the District's non-commercial and private airports and their characteristics.

The majority of Wyoming's and the District's private landing strips are located on ranches, while some, such as the Stauffer Chemical landing strip in western Sweetwater County, are located on industrial sites. As the geographic clustering of private landing strips shows, most are located in the eastern part of the state, outside of the SEPA, reflecting the absence of scheduled airline service to that area. In this regard, the state's only certified intrastate commuter airline, Antelope Airlines, is headquartered in Gillette, Wyoming. No details of its operation were available.

2. Communications

Communications in the District are provided by the principal transmitted and printed media available to each community. Exhibit II-A-20 lists the newspaper, radio, and television coverage provided to the communities within the District. As can be seen, much of the service is centered in Rock Springs, notably television, with extensive coverage also provided from outside the state in all media. Because of the small market area of the SEPA and the state of Wyoming, it is not likely that this will change greatly over the next several years. What changes and expansion does occur will be centered in the major cities, most likely Cheyenne, Laramie, and to some degree, Casper and Sheridan.

FOOTNOTES

1. Chief sources for information on the District were the State Department of Planning and Development, Wyoming Community Profiles, 1975. Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976); and the Wyoming State Highway Department report series on Transportation by the Division of Business and Economic Research, College of Commerce and Industry, University of Wyoming, Laramie (May 1974).

2. Highway Transportation in Wyoming, Wyoming State Highway Department and the University of Wyoming (1974).

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid. Figures are not available for out-of-state vehicle usage or non-registered state vehicles so that this figure is a conservative approximation of likely actual usage.

5. Ibid.

6. Railroad Transportation in Wyoming, Wyoming State Highway Department and the University of Wyoming (1973).

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

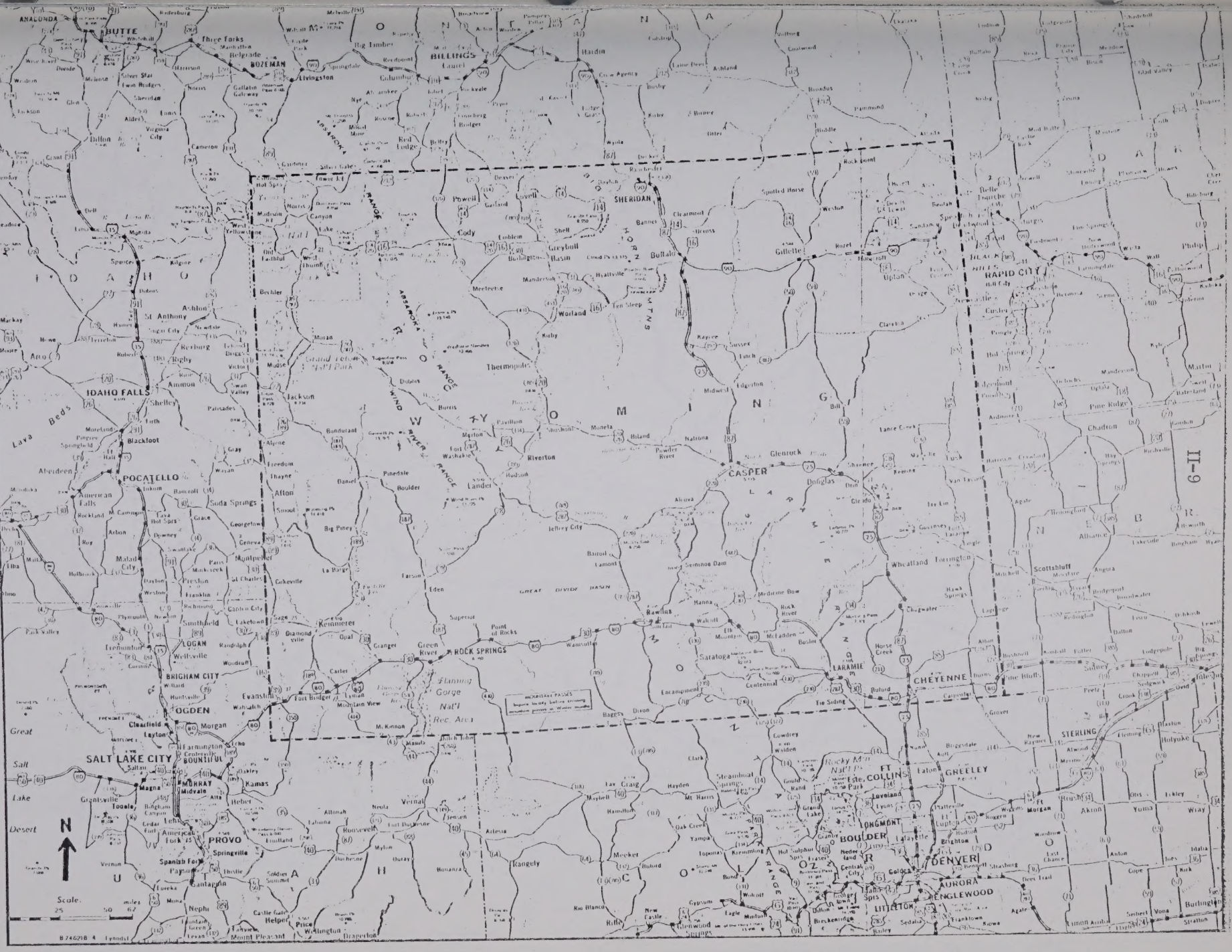


EXHIBIT II-A-1

Source: AAA, Roadway Map of Wyoming, 1976.

RURAL ARTERIAL AND COLLECTOR SYSTEMS

- LEGEND -

Rural Principal Arterial.....

Rural Minor Arterial.....

Rural Major Collector.....

Rural Minor Collector.....

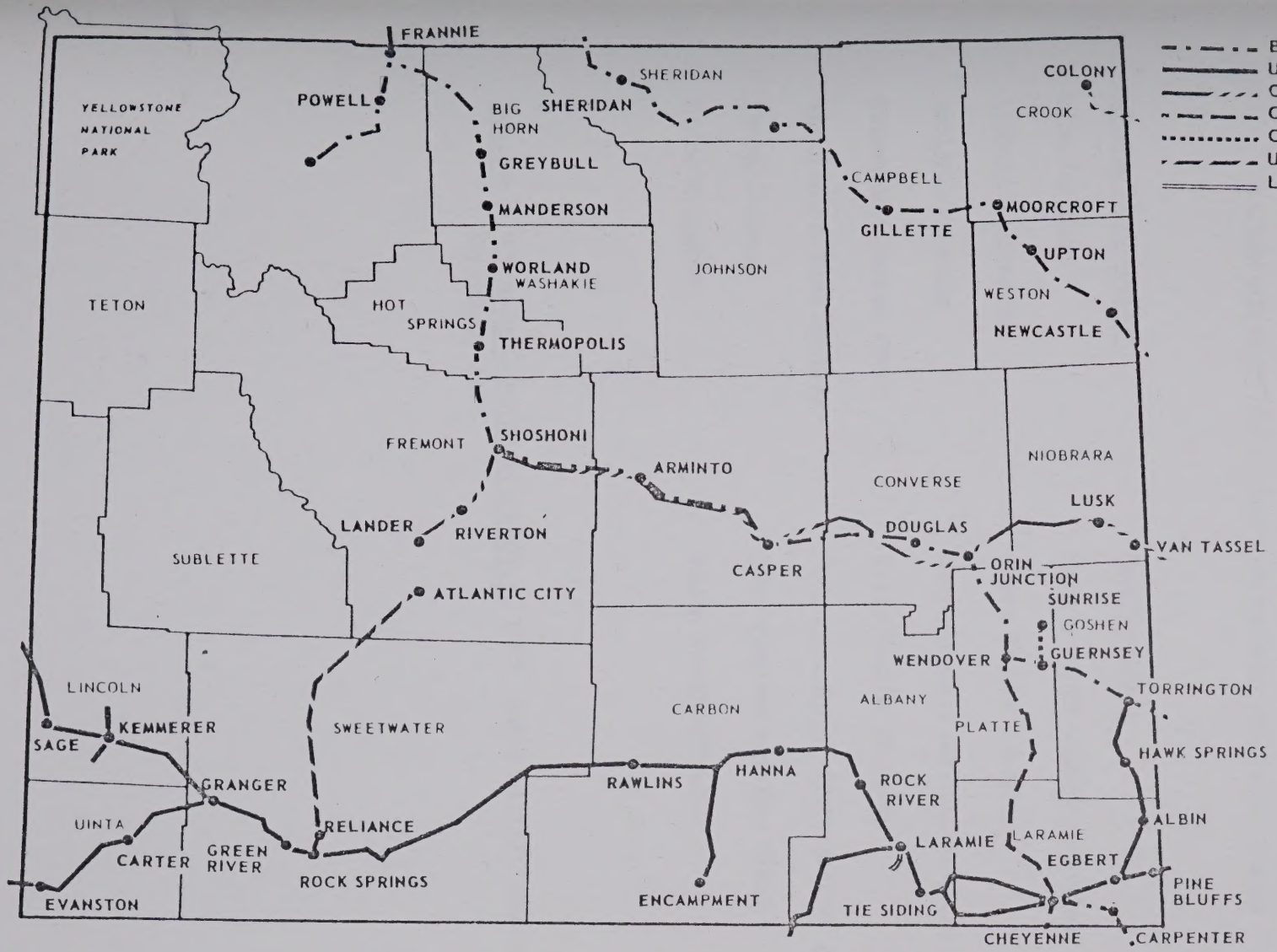
Source: Wyoming State Department of Transportation, Highway Transportation in Wyoming, January 1974.

EXHIBIT II-A-3

MAJOR ROADWAY ACCESS IN WESTERN WYOMING (1975)

County/Municipality	Principal Roadways
Lincoln/Afton	US-89, State 89
Lincoln/Kemmerer	US-30 and 189, State 189 and 234
Sweetwater/Green River	I-80, State 530
Sweetwater/Rock Springs	I-80, US187, State 430,373, and 414
Sublette/Pinedale	US 187 and 189
Teton/Jackson	US 187-189 and 26-89, State 22
Uinta/Evanston	I-80, US 30 and 189, State 89 and 150

Source: Wyoming Community Profiles, 1975. State DEPAD, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1976.



The Wyoming Railroad System

EXHIBIT II-A-4

EXHIBIT II-A-5

RAILROAD SERVICE IN SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING (1975)

County/Municipality	Rail Carriers
Lincoln/Afton	None (nearest available service, Idaho)
Lincoln/Kemmerer	Union Pacific (freight)
Sublette/Pinedale	None (nearest service, Kemmerer)
Sweetwater/Green River	Union Pacific (freight)
Sweetwater/Rock Springs	Union Pacific (freight); Amtrak (passenger)
Teton/Jackson	None (nearest service, Idaho)
Uinta/Evanston	Union Pacific (freight)

Source: Wyoming Community Profiles, 1975. State DEPAD, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1976.

EXHIBIT II-A-6

MILES OF RAILROAD OPERATED IN 1971 IN WYOMING
BY RAILROAD

	Union Pacific	Burlington Northern	Chicago and North Western	Colorado and Southern
Total main line	555.97	637.53	---	143.05
Total branch line	231.23	45.46	288.19	--
Total, main and branch lines	787.20	682.99	288.19	143.05
Second main track	455.13	--	---	--
All other main track	52.47	--	---	--
Total miles of passing tracks, cross-overs, and turn-outs	219.07	77.33	15.17	15.12
Way switching tracks	57.26	61.94	18.38	19.79
Yard switching tracks	166.22	75.18	17.02	25.10
Grand total, all road mileage	1,737.35	897.44	338.76	203.06

Source: Company reports filed with Wyoming Public Service Commission, Cheyenne, Wyoming, as reported in Railroad Transportation in Wyoming, Wyoming State Highway Department and the University of Wyoming, August 1973.

EXHIBIT II-A-7

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
SHIPPED FROM WYOMING BY RAIL
1965-1971

Commodity	Percent of total tonnage of commodity group							Percent of 5 year tonnage total
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Farm products	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.0	8.2	6.0	4.6	7.8
Metallic ores	20.6	18.7	17.5	16.2	15.1	12.9	11.0	16.0
Coal	13.6	15.2	16.1	15.9	15.7	29.9	34.9	20.2
Crude petroleum, natural gas, and gasoline	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14.2	12.5	7.5	5.1	5.9	3.5	3.5	7.4
Food and kindred products	3.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.1
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.1
Pulp, paper and allied products	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
Chemicals and allied products	12.4	16.4	17.1	19.9	22.6	20.4	20.4	18.4
Petroleum and coal products	7.5	8.3	8.0	6.3	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.1
Stone, clay and glass products	10.3	14.4	18.6	21.5	19.4	16.7	15.8	16.7
Primary metal products	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	---	.6	.4	.9
Other[1]	1.4	1.1	.8	.6	1.5	.3	.2	.8
Total percent[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Includes commodity groups which comprise less than one percent of total originating freight tonnage annually.

[2] May not total 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Public Service Commission, Biennial Report of the Public Service Commission of Wyoming (Cheyenne: Public Service Commission, 1964-72).

EXHIBIT II-A-8

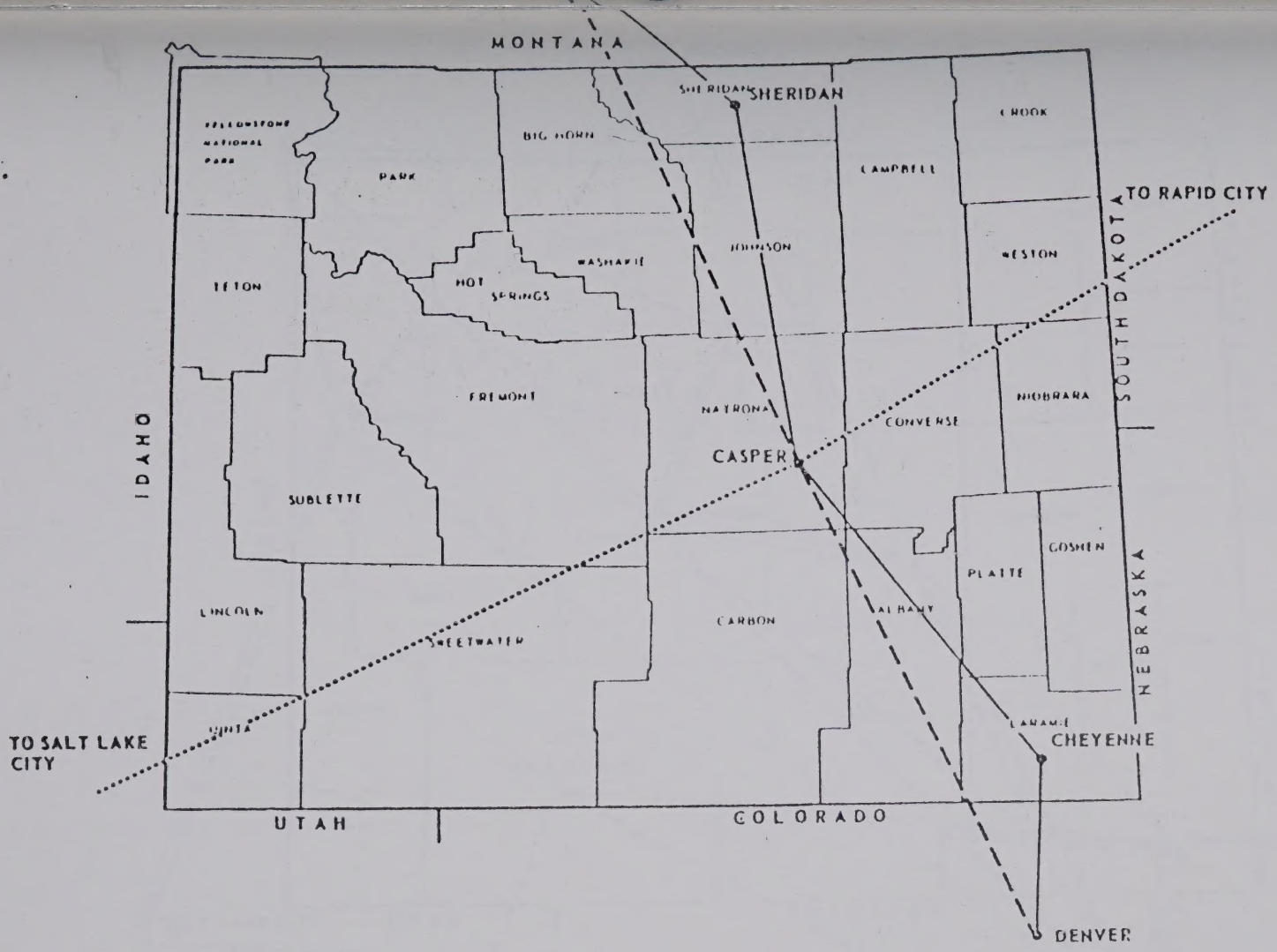
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
SHIPPED INTO WYOMING BY RAIL
1965-1971

Commodity	Percent of total tonnage of commodity group							Percent of 5 year tonnage total
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Farm products	34.0	33.6	34.7	31.6	28.5	31.2	23.3	31.0
Coal	22.3	22.1	23.8	25.5	25.2	23.3	30.3	24.6
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.4	5.0	4.8	6.5	5.2
Food and kindred products	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.8	6.4
Lumber and wood products, except furniture	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.8	2.8
Pulp, paper and allied products	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.8
Chemicals and allied products	5.5	8.3	7.3	7.1	9.0	8.3	9.1	7.8
Petroleum and coal products	6.7	5.8	4.7	5.1	6.2	4.5	4.1	5.3
Stone, clay and glass products	6.4	6.2	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.2	4.2	5.2
Primary metal products	5.1	5.6	6.0	7.9	6.2	8.1	4.7	6.2
Fabricated metal products, except ordnance machinery and transportation	---	---	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	.8
Machinery, and other[1]	3.5	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.4
Total percent[2]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1]Includes commodity groups which comprise less than one percent of total terminating freight tonnage annually.

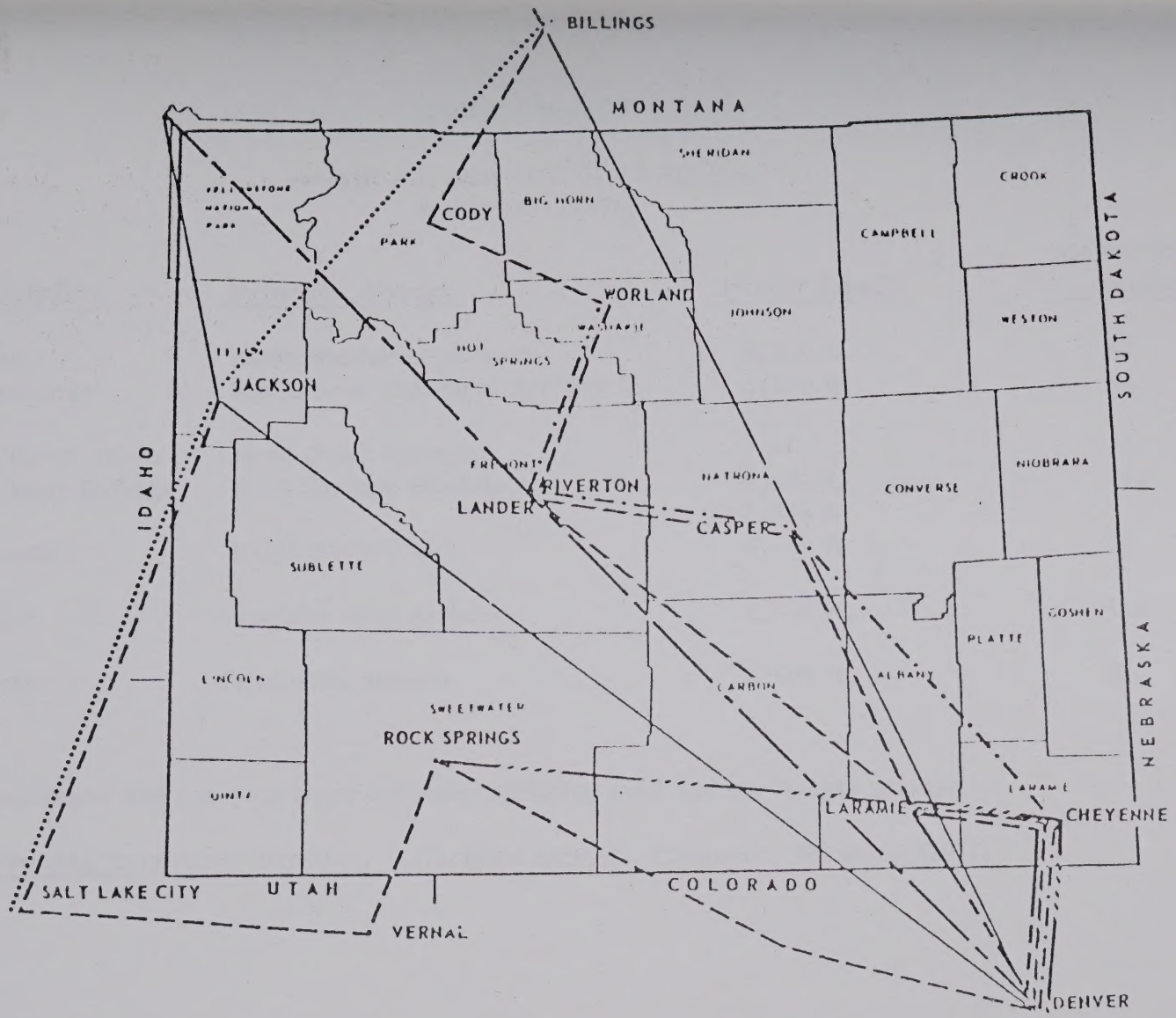
[2]May not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: Public Service Commission, Biennial Report of the Public Service Commission of Wyoming (Cheyenne: Public Service Commission, 1964-72).



Wyoming Route Structure for Western Airlines
May, 1974

Source: Compiled from Official Airline Guide, North American Edition XVIII (Oak Brook, Illinois: Reuben H. Donnelley, 1974).



Wyoming Route Structure for Frontier Airlines
May, 1974

Source: Compiled from Official Airline Guide, North American Edition, XVIII (Oak Brook, Illinois: Reuben H. Donnelley, 1974).

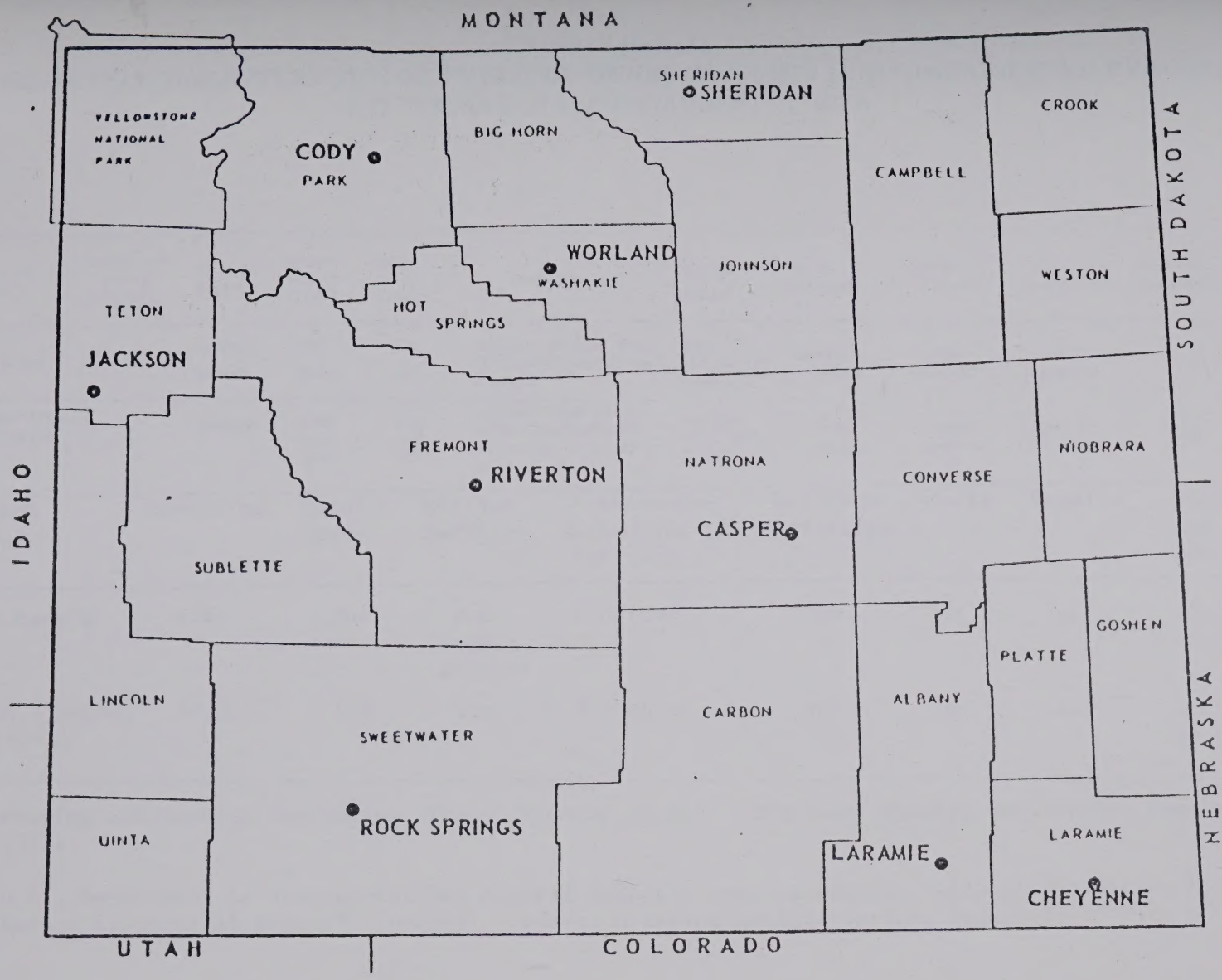
EXHIBIT II-A-11

MAJOR AIR SERVICE IN WESTERN WYOMING (1975)

County/Municipality	Principal Airport	Runway Length	Commercial Service[1]
Lincoln/Afton	Afton Municipal Airport	4,100 ft.	No
Lincoln/Kemmerer	Kemmerer Municipal Airport	5,500 ft.	No
Sweetwater/Green River	None (Rock Springs)	--	--
Sweetwater/Rock Springs	Rock Springs Municipal	4,896ft. 6,688 ft.	Yes
Sublette/Pinedale	Ralph Wenz Field	6,300 ft.	No
Teton/Jackson	Jackson Hole Airport	3,000 ft.	Yes
Uinta/Evanston	Evanston Airport	5,000 ft.	No

[1] Denotes passenger and non-passenger service, including mail and air freight service.

Source: Wyoming Community Profiles, 1975. State DEPAD, Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).



Wyoming Publicly Owned Airports Served by Scheduled Interstate Airlines
August 1, 1973

Source: U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

EXHIBIT II-A-12

EXHIBIT II-A-13

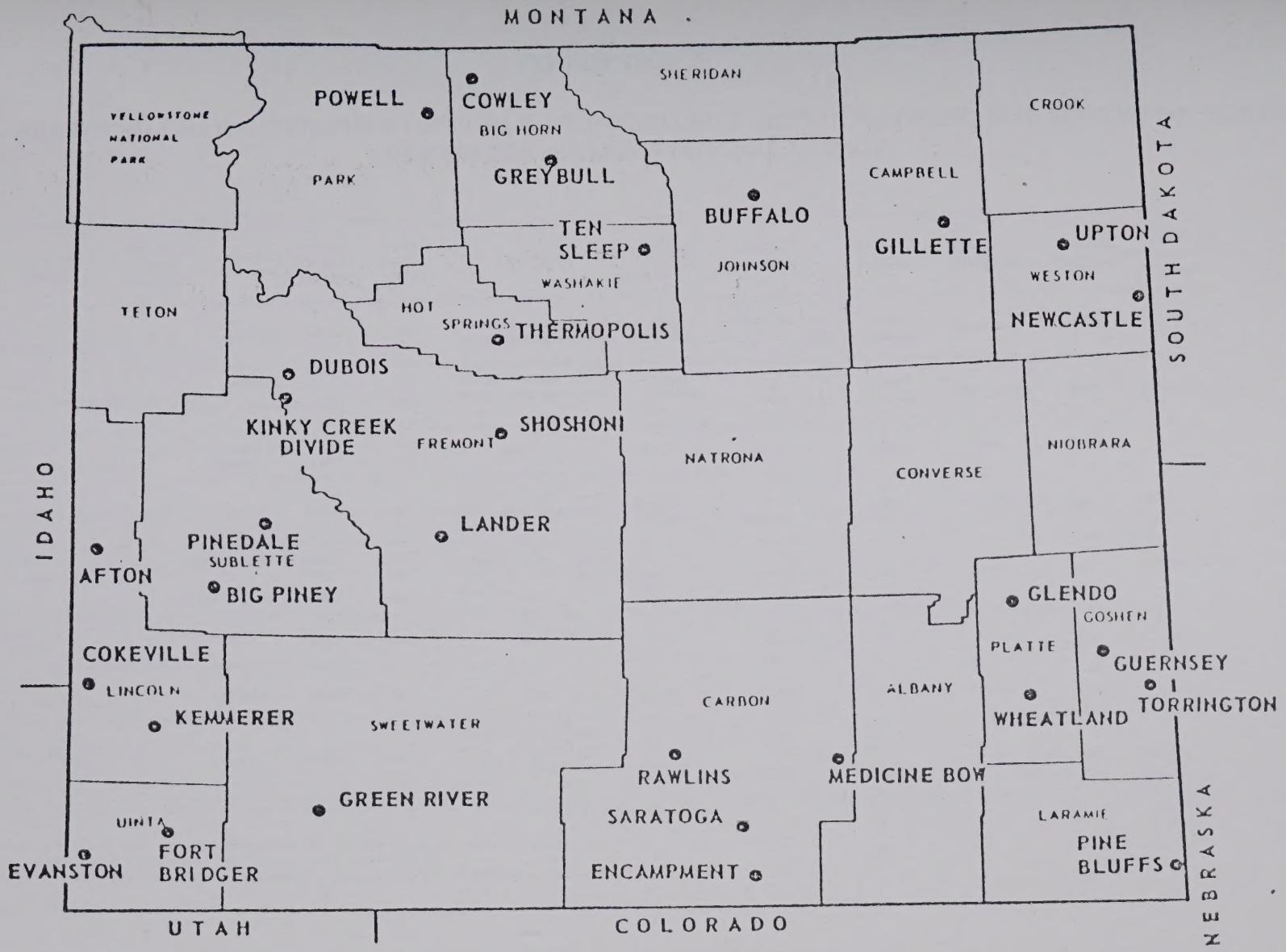
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLICLY OWNED AIRPORTS IN WYOMING SERVED BY SCHEDULED INTERSTATE AIRLINES (AUGUST 1, 1973)

Location (Name)	Number of Based Aircraft	Runway Surface	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Width (feet)	Lighting	Storage Radio[1]	Hours Attended	Maintenance	Transportation	Federal Program[2]	Fuel (octane rating)
Jackson (Jackson's Hole)	29	asphalt gravel	6300 3000	100 100	runway--medium intensity; beacons--clear & green	none Unicom (in summer)	daylight hours	snow removal	taxi & rent-a-car	FAAP	80/87 100/130 special
Rock Springs (Thomas Berta Municipal)	10	asphalt	6700 5213 5000	150 100 100	runway--high intensity; approach, obstruction & beacon--clear & green	hangar FSS, VOR, & ILS	12 hours	snow removal	taxi & rent-a-car	FAAP	80/87 100/130 special

Location (Name)	Elevation	Total Acres	Weather Service	Interstate Scheduled Airlines	Restroom Facilities	Meals	Repairs	Population of Area Served
Jackson (Jackson's Hole)	6444	764	yes (summer months)	Frontier	yes	no	no	1,000 to 4,999
Rock Springs (Thomas) Berta Municipal)	6747	938	yes	Frontier	yes	no	no	10,000 to 49,999

Sources: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, Travel Wyoming by Air (Cheyenne: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, 1972).

U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).



Wyoming Publicly Owned Airports Not Served by Scheduled Interstate Airlines
August 1, 1973

Source: U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

EXHIBIT II-A-15

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLICLY OWNED AIRPORTS IN WYOMING NOT SERVED BY SCHEDULED INTERSTATE AIRLINES (AUGUST 1, 1973)

Location (Name)	Number of Based Aircraft	Runway Surface	Runway Length (feet)	Runway Width (feet)	Lighting	Storage / Radio[1]	Hours Attended	Maintenance	Transportation	Federal Program[2]	Fuel (octane rating)
Afton (Afton Municipal)	4	asphalt	4100	40	runway--other intensity; beacon--clear	hangar / Unicom	8am-5pm (on call 24 hours)	snow removal	(in town)	none	100/130
Big Piney (Big Piney Municipal)	8	asphalt turf & gravel	4400 3000	75 300	runway--other intensity; beacon--clear & green	hangar / Unicom, VOR	24 hours	snow removal	rent-a-car	FAAP	100/130
Cokeville (Cokeville Municipal)	2	gravel & weeds	4250 4100	75 75	none	none	none	none	none	FAAP	none
Evanston (Evanston Municipal)	8	asphalt	5000	50	runway--other intensity; beacon--clear & green	hangar / Unicom	24 hours	snow removal	courtesy car rent-a-car	FAAP	80/87 100/130
Fort Bridger (Fort Bridger)	2	dirt & gravel dirt & turf	4664 5080 4200	200 200 60	runway--other intensity; beacon--clear & green	none / VOR	none	none	none	none	80/87
Green River (Green River)	1	dirt	6000	175	none	none	none	none	none	FAAP	none
Kemmerer (Kemmerer Municipal)	3	asphalt	5550	60	none	none	none	none	none	FAAP	none
Pinedale (Ralph Wenz Field)	15	asphalt	4600	60	runway--other intensity; miscellaneous & beacon--clear & green	none / Unicom	24 hours	snow removal	courtesy car	FAAP	100/130

[1] Unicom--receiver for two-way communication between airport and aircraft
VOR --very high frequency, omnidirectional radio range
FSS --flight service station operated by Federal Aviation Administration

[2] FAAP --Federal Aid Airport Program

Sources: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, Travel Wyoming by Air (Cheyenne: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, 1972).

U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

Extension of Exhibit II-A-15

Location (Name)	Elevation	Total Acres	Weather Service	Restroom Facilities	Meals	Repairs	Population of Area Served
Afton (Afton Municipal)	6239	156	no	no	no	yes	1,000-4,999
Big Piney (Big Piney Municipal)	6970	1360	no	yes	no	yes	under 1,000
Cokeville (Cokeville Municipal)	6270	320	no	no	no	no	under 1,000
Evanston (Evanston Municipal)	6600	96	yes	yes	no	yes	1,000-4,999
Fort Bridger (Fort Bridger)	7016	287	no	no	no	no	1,000-4,999
Green River (Green River)	7183	400	no	no	no	no	1,000-4,999
Kemmerer (Kemmerer Municipal)	7282	400	no	no	no	no	1,000-4,999
Pinedale (Ralph Wenz Municipal)	7076	286	no	yes	no	yes	under 1,000

Sources: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, Travel Wyoming by Air (Cheyenne: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, 1972).

U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

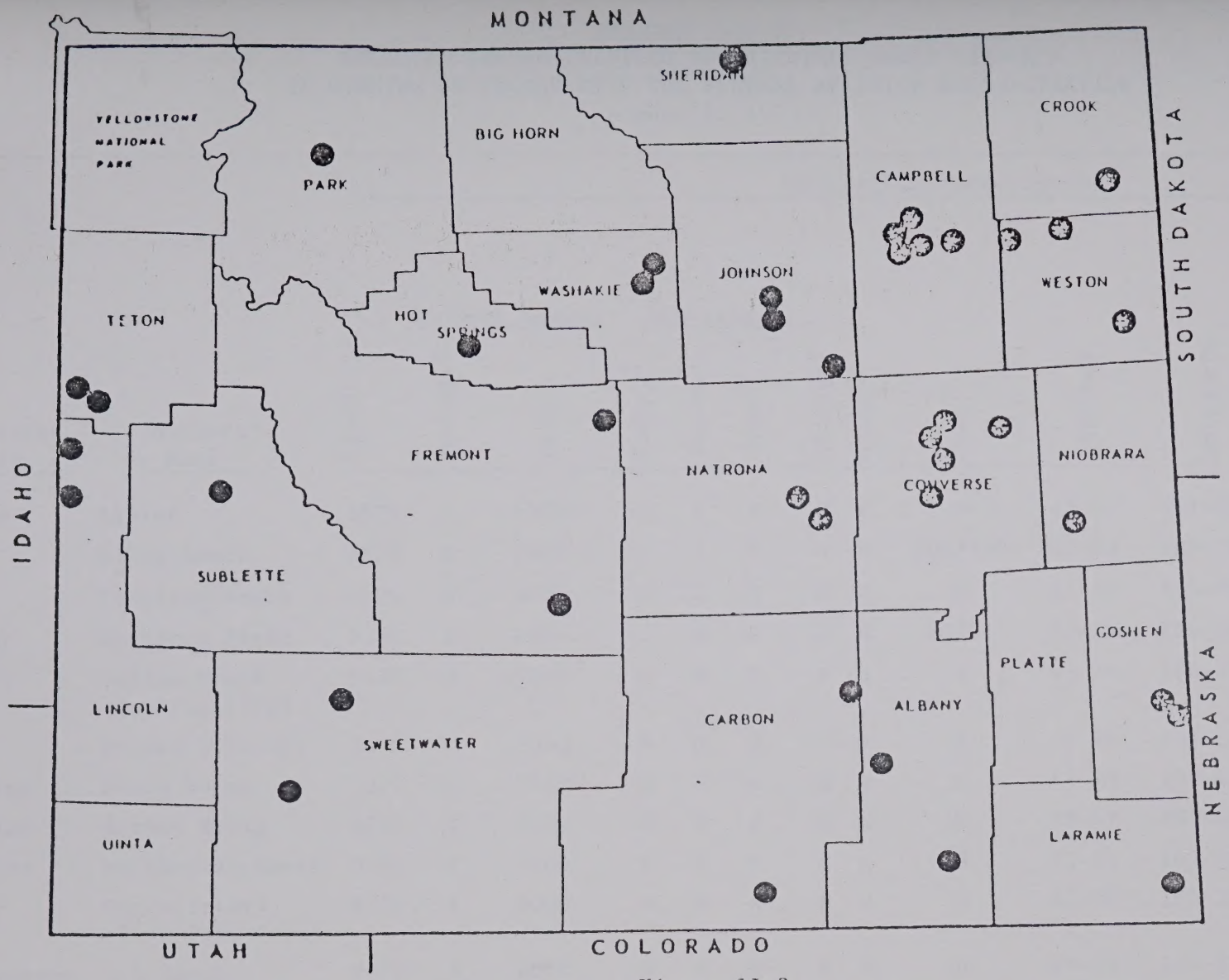


Figure II-3

Wyoming Privately Owned Airports on Record with the Federal Aviation Administration
August 1, 1973

Source: U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

EXHIBIT II-A-17
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIVATELY OWNED AIRPORTS
IN WYOMING ON RECORD WITH THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
August 1, 1973

Associated City	Airport Name	Airport Characteristics														
			Longest Runway		Lighting											
		Elevation	Surface[1]	Length	Runway[2]	Beacon[3]	Other[4]	Storage[5]	Radio[6]	Fuel[7]	Latitude	Longitude	Services[8]	Total Acres	Number of Based Aircraft
• Alpine	Alpine	5634	T	6300	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-11	111-02	N	Unk	1
Bill	Dilts Ranch	4800	D	2600	O	N	O	N	N	100/130	43-23	105-33	N	5	2
Bill	Ketelsen Ranch	4400	T	2600	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-11	105-00	N	Unk	0
Casper	Hartford Field	5380	D	4000	N	N	N	N	N	80/87	42-55	106-18	N	320	10
Casper	Willow Creek International	5582	T	4550	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-24	106-49	N	Unk	1
Cody	Flying L Skytel	5670	D	3600	N	N	N	N	U	N	44-27	109-30	TR	Unk	1
Douglas	Hardy Ranch	5077	T	3765	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-20	105-40	P	Unk	1
Douglas	Barber Strip	5220	T	3500	N	N	N	N	N	N	42-47	105-40	N	4	1
Douglas	Hornbuckle Ranch	5100	T	3800	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-13	105-39	P	Unk	0
Dwyer	Hagemeisters Twin Pine Ranch	6100	T	3000	N	N	N	N	N	N	42-20	105-17	N	Unk	2
Encampment	A-A Ranch	7880	A	6000	N	N	N	N	N	N	41-09	106-33	WI	Unk	0
• Farson	Webster Strip	6594	D	4500	N	N	N	N	N	N	42-06	109-26	N	4	1

Exhibit II-A-17 (cont'd)

Associated City	Airport Name	Airport Characteristics														
		Elevation	Longest Runway		Lighting					Fuel[7]	Latitude	Longitude	Services[8]	Total Acres	Number of Based Aircraft
			Surface[1]	Length	Runway[2]	Beacon[3]	Other[4]	Storage[5]	Radio[6]						
Upton	Materi Ranch	4460	T	2200	N	N	N	N	N	N	44-03	104-44	PT	Unk	1
Weston	White Ranch	3500	D	3600	N	N	N	N	N	80/87	45-00	105-21	N	Unk	1
Wilson	Fish Creek Ranch	6200	T	3200	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-29	110-52	TDS	Unk	3

[1] U = unpaved
P = paved
A = asphalt
T = turf
D = dirt
O = oiled
G = gravel

[2] O = other intensity
N = none

[3] N = none

[4] O = obstruction lights
N = none

[5] H = hangar
N = none

[6] U = unicom
N = none

[7] E = emergency
N = none

[8] N = none
TR = transportation on request
WC = windcone
WS = windsock
WI = wind indicator
TDS = tiedowns
SRG = snow removal and grading
RR = restrooms
P = phone

Sources: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, Travel Wyoming by Air (Cheyenne: Wyoming Aeronautics Commission, 1972).

U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

Exhibit II-A-17 (cont'd)

Associated City	Airport Name	Airport Characteristics: Elevation	Longest Runway: Surface[1]	Longest Runway: Length	Lighting: Runway[2]	Lighting: Beacon[3]	Lighting: Other[4]	Storage[5]	Radio[6]	Fuel[7]	Latitude	Longitude	Services[8]	Total Acres	Number of Based Aircraft
Gillette	Ohman Ranch	4900	D	2300	N	N	*N	N	N	E	44-00	105-40	PT	Unk	2
* Green River	Stauffer Chem. Plant Site	6250	D	5000	N	N	N	N	N	N	41-42	109-41	WS	Unk	0
* Jackson	Melody Ranch	6075	D	2000	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-24	110-46	N	36	4
Jeffrey City	Split Rock Mill Landing Area	6450	D	4850	N	N	N	N	N	N	42-29	107-49	SRG	Unk	0
Kaycee	Tommy Kuiper	5300	T	2600	N	N	N	N	N	E	44-00	106-40	N	Unk	1
Kaycee	Gosney	4830	D	4600	N	N	N	N	N	E	43-43	106-40	WSP	Unk	4
Keeline	Artie Joss Airport	5000	D	2800	N	N	N	N	N	80	42-51	104-45	N	Unk	1
Laramie	Howe	7225	T	3670	N	N	N	N	N	80/87	41-15	105-35	N	160	10
Lost Cabin	Lost Cabin Airport	5460	D	4000	N	N	N	N	N	100/130	43-16	107-37	N	Unk	2
Medicine Bow	Robbins	7240	T	3400	N	N	N	N	N	N	42-15	105-51	N	Unk	1
Midwest	Taylor Ranch	5020	O	5000	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-33	106-00	N	Unk	0
Newcastle	Sherwin Field Number 1	4176	TG	3300	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-31	105-00	N	Unk	1
Pine Bluffs	Butler Airport	5295	T	4600	N	N	N	N	N	N	41-06	104-12	N	Unk	4

Exhibit II-A-17 (cont'd)

		Airport Characteristics														
			Longest Runway		Lighting											
Associated City	Airport Name	Elevation	Surface[1]	Length	Runway[2]	Beacon[3]	Other[4]	Storage[5]	Radio[6]	Fuel[7]	Latitude	Longitude	Services[8]	Total Acres	Number of Based Aircraft
* Pinedale	Binning Ranch	7500	D	4800	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-00	110-00	N	Unk	1
Rock River	Gibbs Field	6905	T	2600	N	N	N	N	N	N	41-45	105-58	N	Unk	1
Savageton	Iberlin Strip	4500	T	3000	N	N	N	N	N	N	44-00	106-00	N	Unk	0
Savageton	Little Buffalo Ranch	4920	T	4000	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-47	105-40	N	Unk	2
Sheridan	Symons Airstrip	3681	A	1900	N	N	N	N	N	N	44-50	106-49	N	Unk	0
Sundance	Schloredt	4932	O	2300	N	N	N	H	N	80/87	44-23	104-23	RRWC	90	2
Sussex	Iberlin Strip	4100	D	2000	N	N	N	N	N	N	44-02	106-16	N	Unk	0
Ten Sleep	Otter Creek Ranch	4900	T	2500	N	N	N	N	N	N	44-00	107-20	N	Unk	0
Ten Sleep	Orchard Ranch	5200	D	3000	N	N	N	N	N	100/130	43-37	107-24	N	Unk	1
* Thayne	Star Valley Ranch	6200	D	5400	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-00	111-00	N	Unk	2
Thermopolis	Red Creek Ranch	5630	T	4000	N	N	N	N	N	N	43-42	108-40	TDS	Unk	1
Torrington	Thelman Chem. & Spraying Co.	4480	D	1850	N	N	N	N	N	N	42-02	104-12	N	Unk	2
Torrington	McKenna	4100	T	2100	N	N	N	N	N	80/87	42-04	104-14	N	Unk	2

*Airports located within the District.

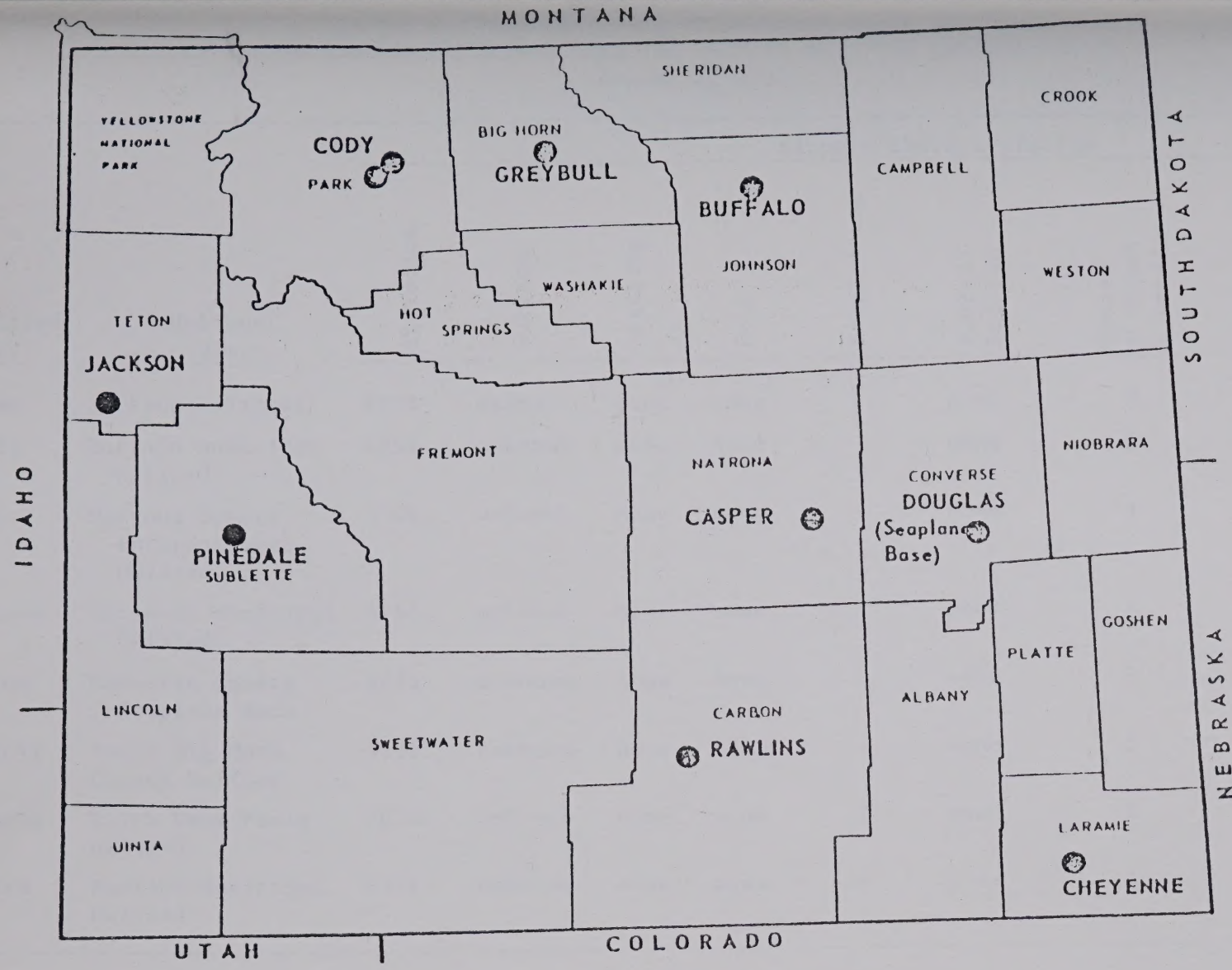


Figure II-5

Wyoming Publicly or Privately Owned Heliports of Seaplane Bases on Record with the Federal Aviation Administration August 1, 1973

Source: U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

EXHIBIT II-A-19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF PUBLICLY OWNED HELIPORTS
IN WYOMING ON RECORD WITH THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
August 1, 1973

Associated City	Heliport Name	Airport Characteristics								
		Elevation	Surface	Lighting	Fuel	Total Acres	Federal Program	Number of Based Aircraft	Latitude	Longitude
* Jackson	Jackson Heliport	6218	asphalt	none	none	1	none	0	43-28	110-45
Buffalo	Buffalo Municipal Helipad	4954	unknown	none	none	-	none	1	44-22	106-43
Casper	Natrona County International Helipad	5348	unknown	none	none	-	none	1	42-54	106-28
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Municipal Helipad	6156	unknown	none	none	-	none	1	41-09	104-48
Douglas	Converse County Seaplane Base	4876	unknown	none	none	-	none	1	42-44	105-21
Greybull	South Big Horn County Helipad	3932	unknown	none	none	-	none	5	44-30	108-04
* Pinedale	Ralph Wenz Field Helipad	7076	unknown	none	none	-	none	2	42-47	109-48
Rawlins	Rawlins Municipal Helipad	6784	unknown	none	none	-	none	1	42-00	107-12

Source: U.S., Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, "Airport Facilities Monthly Record Statistical Report" (Denver: Federal Aviation Administration, August 1, 1973).

* Airports located within the District.

EXHIBIT II-A-20

MEDIA COVERAGE IN WESTERN WYOMING
(1975)

County/Municipality	Newspapers	Radio	Television
Lincoln/Afton	Star Valley Independent	KTEE (Idaho Falls) KVFI (Idaho Falls) KID (Idaho Falls) KUPI (Idaho Falls)	KID (Idaho Falls) KIFI (Idaho Falls)
Lincoln/Kemmerer	Kemmerer Gazette	KMER	KUTV (Salt Lake City) KLPX (Salt Lake City) KSL (Salt Lake City) KUED (Salt Lake City)
Sweetwater/Green River	Green River Star	KRKK (Rock Spgs) KVRS	KUTV (Salt Lake City) KCPX (Salt Lake City) KSL (Salt Lake City) KUED (Salt Lake City KCTV (Rock Springs) KTWO (Casper)
Sweetwater/Rock Springs	Rocket-Miner	KVRS KRKK	KCTV KUTV (Salt Lake City) KCPX (Salt Lake City) KSL (Salt Lake City) KUED (Salt Lake City) KTWO (Casper)

Exhibit II-A-20 (cont'd)

County/Municipality	Newspapers	Radio	Television
Sublette/Pinedale	Pinedale Roundup	KID (Idaho Falls)	KTWO (Casper) KID (Idaho Falls) KCPX (Salt Lake City)
Teton/Jackson	Jackson Hole Guide Jackson Hole News	KSGT KID (Idaho Falls)	KUED KUTV (Salt Lake City) KCPX (Salt Lake City) KSL (Salt Lake City) KVED (Salt Lake City) KIFI (Idaho Falls) KID (Idaho Falls)
Uinta/Evanston	Uinta County Herald	KEVA	KUTV (Salt Lake City) KCPX (Salt Lake City) KSL (Salt Lake City) KUED (Salt Lake City)

Source: Wyoming Community Profiles, 1975. State DEPAD, Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).

B. Fire Control

The protection of Wyoming's forest and range land falls under the jurisdiction of three separate agencies. The Bureau of Land Management and the National Forest Service provide fire protection for the public lands under their administration. Protection of state and private wildland falls under the jurisdiction of the Wyoming Cooperative Fire Control Program (CM2).

The Cooperative Fire Control Program began in Wyoming in 1959. Since that time, 21 counties (Park and Washakie have not yet joined), the State Fish and Game Commission, the State Recreation Commission, and the State Department of Agriculture have concluded agreements with the State Board of Land Commissioners for fire protection on State and private forest and certain non-forested watershed lands. Currently, 27.6 million acres of rural land (of more than 29 million non-Federal qualifying acres) are under the protection of the CM2 program. The effect of the program is to bring organized fire protection to all rural land within each participating county.[1] Exhibit II-B-1 lists the equipment and personnel of the CM2 program, as well as of the state forestry division (a CM2 participating organization). Aircraft used by the Cooperative Fire Protection Program are described by type of use in Exhibit II.B-2.

The Wyoming State Fire Advisory Board provides advice and assistance in fire-related matters to the State Board of Land Commissioners and to the Forestry Division. The Board is composed of representatives elected from CM2 participating counties. The incidence, damage, cause, and class of fires occurring on lands under CM2 jurisdiction, within the state, are given in Exhibit II.B-3.

The county fire department is responsible for protecting all land within the county except where independent municipal departments have jurisdiction. The county department will respond to fires on national resource lands, and

remain until relieved by the Bureau of Land Management fire crews. A large fire may cover several jurisdictional areas, in which case the responsible agencies cooperate in fire control activities. In general, cooperation between fire protection agencies is good.

Exhibits II-B-4 through B-6 give the history of fire incidence on Bureau of Land Management administered land, the damage, and acreage for three of the SEPA counties. Data for Sublette and Teton Counties had not been printed as of 29 April 1977.[1]

An incorporated city is responsible for fire protection within city limits, although many municipal departments serve rural areas within a specified radius of the city. Outside city boundaries, protection falls under the jurisdiction of the county (usually involving CM2), the Bureau of Land Management or the National Forest Service. Recently, a Rural Community Fire Protection Program has been instituted in Wyoming. The purpose ofthe program is to provide rural towns and areas with a population under 10,000 with help in the training and funding of applications. This program does not supply funding for fire suppression.

While all five SEPA counties participate in the Cooperative Fire Protection Program, only Lincoln County has been a member for many years. Since Sublette, Uinta, Teton, and Sweetwater are relatively recent participants, the fire control capabilities of these counties are not yet at an optimal level. The problems associated with recent population growth in the area have strained these capabilities severely. It is often difficult for communities which have experienced rapid population growth to provide its residents with adequate fire protection. Lack of revenue, a shortage of trained personnel, diversion of water to domestic use, and an increase in the size of the area needing protection combine to overburden the fire control capabilities of small communities.

The ability of an area to provide fire protection is indicated by its fire insurance rating. These ratings have been established by the Mountain States Bureau of Fire Underwriters and the Fire Protection Bureau. Classifications

range from 1 to 10 and are based on several criteria. A class 10 rating indicates no organized fire department, and no fire control equipment. Class 9 and Class 8 mean that the area has an organized fire department, but the department and the water supply are both inadequate. Class 7 indicates an adequate water supply and fire department. The insurance ratings received by communities in Rock Springs District are given in Exhibit II-B-7.

Kemmerer, in Lincoln County, has a 24-person volunteer fire department which also serves the southern part of the county. The department has three pumper trucks and a rescue wagon. Outlying areas are served by two 750-gallon skid mounted pumpers. Afton's volunteer fire department has 29 members. There are two pumper trucks and two all-purpose vehicles. Afton plans to acquire a 1600-gallon tank truck; Thayne has a 13-member volunteer fire department with two pumpers. La Barge's volunteer fire department has 11 members and one pumper. Cokeville has 12 volunteer firemen with two pumpers.

Sweetwater County has only recently begun to participate in the CM2 program. Therefore, there is a limited capability to protect county lands. The fire departments of Green River and Rock Springs do, however, provide fire protection to surrounding rural areas. The Rock Springs 14-person volunteer fire department serves areas within a six-mile radius of the city; the 34 members of Green River volunteer fire department serve a surrounding five-mile radius of the city.

Pinedale, in Sublette County, has a 25-member volunteer fire department. Rural areas are served by the equipment of Pinedale's department. In Teton County, Jackson has a volunteer fire department with 32 members. The department protects outlying areas within a 50-mile radius of the town. Evanston, in Uinta County, is the only community within the SEPA to have a class 6 fire insurance rating -- the highest rating a volunteer fire department can receive. Evanston's 34-person fire department has four pumper trucks

plus other emergency and rescue equipment. A mini-pumper is used to serve areas within a 25-mile radius of Evanston. Lyman has a volunteer fire department of 12 men and one pumper truck. Lyman's department protects outlying regions within a six-mile radius. Unincorporated communities and individual farms and ranches in Uinta County, as in other SEPA counties, do not receive adequate fire protection. There are no special fire districts and the county has no fire control capabilities.

It is obvious that most areas within the SEPA have inadequate fire protection. Even Evanston, which has the best fire insurance classification of any SEPA community, has inadequate equipment.[2] Small towns, rural communities, and individual ranches and farms have little, if any, fire protection. The rapid population growth which the District has experienced has resulted in the expansion of many small communities and an increase in the number of persons residing in rural, unincorporated areas. Current fire control capabilities are inadequate to protect these new and enlarged unincorporated communities, trailer parks, and fringe developments.

FOOTNOTES

1. Conversation with Mr. Juniel, Bureau of Land Management, 29 April 1977.

2. Department of Economic Planning and Development, Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance, p. 19.

EXHIBIT II.B-1

Wyoming Fire Control Equipment and Personnel 1975
Cooperative Fire Protection (C-M-2) and Forestry Division

Equipment	C-M-2	State Forestry Division	Total Number
Lookouts	0	0	0
Protection Roads (miles)	22	18	40
Telephone Lines (miles)	-	-	-
Radios -- base	25	9	34
-- mobile	155	60	215
Jeeps	80	0	80
Cars and Station Wagons	4	2	6
Trucks			
Under 1 ton	65	17	82
1 ton and over			
Bus	3	1	4
Stake or flatbed	18	1	19
Dump	10	1	11
Tank	18	0	18
Transport	23	0	23
Pumper	283	6	289
Pumper (RFD)	37	0	37
Tractor	22	3	25
Other	4	4	8
Tractors-Wheel	19	1	20
--Crawler (light, medium)	18	1	19
--Crawler (heavy)	6	3	9
Plows-firmline (attached to vehicle)	0	0	0
--Other	0	1	1
Trailers-Van	2	3	5
--House	3	5	8
--Low Boy	26	4	30
--Water	20	1	21
--Other	0	4	4
Ground tankers--slip-on	129	2	131
--Slip-on (RFD)	82	0	82
--Other (permanently mounted)	15	0	15
--Other (permanently mounted, RFD)	10	0	10
Power Pumps-Portable	27	3	30
--Other	81	0	81
Other Equipment			
--Boats	2	0	2
--Patrol Graders	8	1	9
--Power saws	105	11	116
--Outboard motors	2	0	2
--Trenchers	0	0	0
--Dozer Attachments	17	5	22
--Other	4	3	7
Hand Tools	1,600	95	1,695

Personnel	C-M-2	State Forestry Division	Total Number
12 month-full time	60	17	77
12 month-part time	50	3	53
Seasonal	26	10	36
Cooperative	-	-	-
Emergency	21	-	21
Volunteer	2,050	0	2,050
Other	-	37	37

Source: "Wyoming Annual Wildland Fire Report" (1975).

EXHIBIT II.B-2

Cooperative Fire Protection (C-M-2) Aircraft Use
1975
Hours of Use by Type of Use

	Detection	Suppression	Law Enforcement
Fixed Wing			
Owned	62	42	0
Leased	75	97	0
Total	137	139	0
Rotary			
Owned	0	0	0
Leased	0	5	0
Total	0	5	0

Source: Wyoming Annual Wildland Fire Report

EXHIBIT II. B-3

FIRE INCIDENCE ON STATE AND PRIVATE LAND

YEAR	NUMBER	ACRES	DAMAGE	CLASS C	CLASS D	CLASS E
1970	413	11,378	$284,450.00	91	11	6
1971	433	67,567	$930,752.00	87	11	18
1972	438	24,078	$347,081.50	111	22	16
1973	444	10,047	$141,506.68	58	8	7
1974	761	27,809	$578,531.00	117	24	17
1975	513	15,177	$312,661.00	74	18	12

Source: Office of Information and Education, Wyoming State Forestry Division, "Wyoming Fire Statistics," Cheyenne, Wyoming (1976).

EXHIBIT II-B-4

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FIRE INCIDENCE AND HISTORY

LINCOLN COUNTY

Year	Number	Acres	Damage	Class						
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1971	1	1	$ 21		1					
1972	1	.2	0	1						
1973	2	3	120	1	1					
1974	11	49	881	3	6	2				
1975	1	1	10		1					

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Fire Safety Officer.

EXHIBIT II-B-5

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FIRE INCIDENCE AND HISTORY

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Year	Number	Acres	Damage	Class						
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1971	10	21	$ 496	5	5					
1972	33	34	577	15	7					
1973	22	299	1,725	16	3	3				
1974	22	216	4,247	11	5	6				
1975	18	73	574	8	7	3				

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Fire Safety Officer.

EXHIBIT II-B-6

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FIRE INCIDENCE AND HISTORY

UINTA COUNTY

Year	Number	Acres	Damage	Class						
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1971	0	0	$ 0							
1972	1	1	21		1					
1973	1	35	730			1				
1974	1	630	18,055					1		
1975	1	0	0	1						

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Fire Safety Officer.

EXHIBIT II-B-7

FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATIONS
SEPA CITIES & TOWNS

Community	Rating
Afton	7
Cokeville	8
Diamondville	9
Kemmerer	8
LaBarge	9
Thayne	9
Pinedale	8
Granger	10
Green River	7
Rock Springs	7
South Superior	9
Wamsutter	10
Jackson	8
Evanston	6
Lyman	9
Mountain View	10

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance, Lincoln and Uinta Counties, and Community Profile (1976).

C. Land Survey Grid

Information on the Bureau's Codastral Survey Program is available at the District Office for review.

D. Major Utilities

1. Gas and Electric

Electric power is provided to communities in the SEPA from a variety of sources. Electric power is supplied to Big Piney, and Pinedale in Sublette County, and to Kemmerer in Lincoln County by the Lincoln Service Corporation. The main source of Lincoln Service's power is the Naughton Power Plant at Kemmerer. This plant is owned by the Utah Power & Light Company. Currently, Lincoln Service Corporation is limited to the purchase of 15,000 kilowatts from the Naughton Plant. The power capabilities of this plant will be expanded with the addition of two new units, giving it a total generating capacity of over 1500 megawatts.

Evanston, in Uinta County, is directly served by the Utah Power and Light Company through an interconnection with the transmission systems of the major public utility companies in the adjacent states. The main source of power, however, comes from the Naughton Power Plant. Power availability is not expected to be a problem in the foreseeable future due to the expansion of the Naughton Plant mentioned above.

Jackson in Teton County and the Star Valley of Lincoln County are supplied with electric power from Lower Valley Power and Light Inc. The main source of Lower Valley power is the Bonneville Power Administration. However, the company also has some generation capabilities at Bedford, Wyoming. Power availability in the future for these communities should present no problem since Wyoming is a power surplus region with a vast interconnected transmission system.

Sweetwater County power is supplied by the Pacific Power and Light Company, whose main source of power is their Dave Johnson Plant near Glenrock. This plant has a four-unit generating capability of 750 megawatts. Power availability should not present a problem in the foreseeable future in view of PP&L's present and future coal-fired generating facilities in Wyoming.

Lyman and Mountain View in Uinta County are served by the Bridger Valley Electric Association, Inc. The main source of this company's power is the Bureau of Reclamation hydroelectric facilities at the Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Utah and the Fontenelle Reservoir in Wyoming. The Bridger Valley Electric Company expects continued residential and commercial growth through 1976. At present, they have the power capability of 8.4 megawatts. They are planning for a future capability of 20 to 40 megawatts to meet the prospective growth.

Natural gas in Kemmerer is distributed by Wyoming Industrial Gas Company, a division of Utah Gas Service which is owned by Gary Operating Company of Denver, Colorado. One pipeline supplies Kemmerer and is owned by the Northwest Pipeline Company which is also the major supplier of natural gas to Wyoming Industrial Gas Company. The heat value of this gas ranges between 1000 and 1075 Btu.

Most of the communities in the area receive natural gas from Mountain Fuel and Supply Company, headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah. The company uses part of their own production as well as purchasing some from other producers in Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. The heat value of this gas is 1000 Btu. The policy of Mountain Fuel and Supply Company toward new customers is that they will supply all such customers up to 750 million cubic feet per day. A request for more than this amount would require a management decision from the company.

Several communities have no natural gas service. These communities, as well as rural areas, rely upon propane, fuel oil, coal and electric power. Afton, Pinedale, Jackson, as well as the smaller towns of the SEPA, do not receive natural gas.

2. Water

The municipal water supply within each SEPA county is described below. This information is summarized, by municipality, in Exhibit II-D-1. Additional data on residential and industrial rates, connections and services are included in Exhibits II-D-2 through D-6. These exhibits are self-explanatory and contain the most current information available.[1] Harbridge House was unable to obtain further data on industrial water supply.

a. Lincoln County

Water supply in the county is provided generally through municipally owned water systems. The largest of these are in Kemmerer and Afton. In Kemmerer the municipally owned water system is maintained with a present supply capability of 3 million gallons per day (GPD). The source of this supply is the Hams Fork River. This water is pumped into the municipal treatment plant for processing prior to distribution.

Kemmerer's water storage capacity is 660,000 gallons at three locations with water distribution lines completing the system. The present average daily water usage in Kemmerer ranges from approximately one million GPD in the winter months to about 3.6 million GPD during the peak summer months. The deficit of about 600,000 gallons indicated above is a concern to local officials and plans are in the works to expand the water storage system by the addition of another two million gallons storage capacity. Future water supply, as needed, will come from the Hams Fork.[2]

The water system at Afton is maintained by the municipality and has a capacity of five million gallons per day. The source of this supply is an intermittent spring that runs steadily from the spring through summer months. This source, located at Swift Creek Canyon, provides gravity flow water requiring no treatment into the community distribution system.

The storage capacity of Afton's water system is 52,000 gallons at one location which is supplemented by the seven miles of pipeline running to the source. Local officials estimate that the present water supply could serve a population of 5000 which is more than twice the current usage level.[3] As a result, there are no plans to expand the water supply system.

b. Sublette County

In Pinedale, the principal community in the county, a municipally owned water system is maintained by the town having a capacity of two million gallons per day. The source of this supply comes from Fremont Lake nearby, fed by a recently installed (1974) gravity intake system. The lake serves as the only water storage source.

Present average daily water consumption in the town is between approximately 500,000 GPD in winter months to 1.5 million GPD during the peak summer period. As can be seen, the peak summer usage is at 75 percent of the systems capacity which suggests that there is sufficient capacity in the system to absorb new users, although a limit does exist. Future sources are expected to come from Fremont Lake.

Other county locales having smaller municipal systems are described in the following exhibits.

c. Sweetwater County

Pacific Power and Light Company maintains and owns a central water system that supplies the principal communities of Rock Springs and Green River. It has a present supply capability of 12 million gallons per day. The source of this supply comes from the Green River and requires pumping to the storage reservoirs. The storage capacity of this privately owned water system is 8 million GPD.

The present average daily water usage varies from approximately three million GPD during the winter months to seven million GPD during the peak summer period. Assuming these figures to be up to date,[4] the current

systems supply capabilities are about 60 percent of capacity. Given the rapid population increases that have occurred in the county in recent years (and the fact that these figures are 1975) this figure may be higher, however, it appears that sufficient supply capacity exists to accommodate near-term growth.

Future water supply when needed will come from the Green River. Pacific Power and Light has plans to expand its existing storage capacity to ten million gallons (expected to be accomplished by 1976).

d. Teton County

For Jackson, the principal community, a municipally owned water system is maintained with a present supply capability of 4.7 million gallons per day. The source of this water is three wells, 200 feet deep, which are pumped to the system. Clorination is the only treatment provided to this water.

The storage capacity of the water system is 800,000 gallons at one location. Present average daily water usage varies from approximately 900,000 gallons per day in the winter months increasing to 3.5 million GPD during the peak summer months. The peak summer usage is at 75 percent of present production capacity.

Future water sources, when needed, will come from either additional wells or the tapping of one of the nearby creeks.

e. Uinta County

The primary single source for Evanston in Uinta County is the Bear River, which supplies the community with 2.7 million gallons of water daily. A total of 3.6 million gallons of water daily is provided by five wells. The Bear River water requires filtration treatment, unlike that provided by the wells. Two million gallons of water can be stored.

The peak average daily water usage varies from 1.3 to 4.8 million gallons, 77 percent (peak use) of the system's capacity. Although the water supply appears adequate, an additional well has been proposed to maintain pressure levels.

Lyman (Uinta County)is serviced by a municipal system capable of providing 720,000 gallons of water per day. The water is obtained from three springs. About 400,000 gallons of water can be stored.

The peak summer water usage (720,000 gallons per day) reaches the system's maximum production capability. Lyman, Mountain View (which has no municipal water system as yet) and Uinta County are planning to form a water district to store and sell water to the surrounding rural areas as well as to the two communities.

3. Sewer and Solid Waste

Most of the cities and towns within the SEPA have municipal sewer systems, however, persons living in rural areas and in small communities must rely upon individual septic tanks and leach fields for sewage disposal. Generally, septic tanks are adequate in areas with a very low population density. However, due to the rapid population growth occurring in many areas of the SEPA, the number of septic tanks has sharply increased in several rural locales. A high density of septic tanks and leach fields often results in the contamination of well water by raw sewage -- to the point where the water becomes unsafe for human consumption. Furthermore, the bacterial content of well water in areas with a large number of septic tanks tends to increase during periods of low groundwater; while during high groundwater periods, the tanks may surface. A less obvious consequence of non-municipal sewage disposal is the fact that once sewage has seeped below biologically active soil layers, nitrates and phosphates, which can travel long distances before being absorbed by the soil, resurface in a lake or stream. These nutrients cause algae growth problems. Partially as a result of such seepage, the surface water of the Blacks Fork below Bridger Valley and the Blacks Fork arm of the Flaming Gorge Reservoir are experiencing algae blooms, as are the Bear River and Woodruff Reservoir. Many rural SEPA communities,notably those within the Bridger Valley,are currently experiencing the problems described

above. Mobile homes, which are common in the district, have leaking pipes and sewage pools which overflow into streams. Inadequate water and sewage connections to mobile homes create stream pollution and constitute a hazard to the health of the occupants.[1]

The municipal sewer systems of major SEPA cities and towns are described below, as are the methods of solid waste disposal. Rates for residential and commercial customers, the type of sewage system and service are summarized for each municipality in Exhibits II-D-7 through D-8.

a. Lincoln County

Kemmerer maintains a municipal gravity operated sewer system with one lift station. After treatment by extended aeration, the wastewater is returned to the Ham's Fork River. Rates for residential customers are $1.25 monthly, for commercial customers the charge is one-third the monthly water bill. The system is presently operating at capacity and the rapid growth of the town makes the expansion of facilities necessary. In addition, the facility has suffered from a lack of proper maintenance. During repair, raw waste is often discharged into the Ham's Fork River. Kemmerer and Diamondville, which have a lagoon system operating over capacity, are completing a Step I Plan to meet sewage treatment requirements jointly.

Trash collection in Kemmerer is weekly, and monthly charges are $2.75 for residential customers and $3.00 to $60.00 for commercial customers. The land fill and collection service is maintained by the city. Both this land fill and Diamondville's are open burning dumps. Because the Union Pacific Railroad is relocating tracks in the dumping areas, Kemmerer and Diamondville are considering a joint land fill site.

Afton's municipal sewer facility consists of a gravity collection system and a two-cell lagoon treatment facility. The treated effluent evaporates. Afton's system is operating under capacity and therefore no plans are being made for immediate expansion. The rate for residential customers is $1.00 monthly and for commercial customers $1.00-$10.00 monthly.

Solid waste disposal is the responsibility of the individual. Trash must be taken to the community land fill or a private contractor must be hired to take it away.

The sewage facilities of both LaBarge and Cokeville are adequate and are operating under capacity. LaBarge's system should serve the town's needs until at least 1985, while Cokeville's facility can serve an additional 500 persons (or double the current population).

There is no trash collection in either Cokeville or LaBarge. Cokeville leases a land fill site from the Bureau of Land Management. LaBarge has a fenced burning dump, but many persons dump trash outside this area.

b. Sublette County

The Town of Pinedale owns a gravity system which uses a lagoon treatment system. Treated effluent is discharged into Pine Creek. There is excess treatment capacity, but this is rapidly changing as the town grows. Expansion plans have been made and include the addition of a second cell to the existing lagoon system.

A private contractor picks up residential trash weekly. Charges are $3.00 monthly, commercial charges vary according to services received. Pinedale maintains the sanitary landfill.

Big Piney operates a gravity sewer system, discharging into a 4.5 acre one-call lagoon treatment facility. The treated effluent is discharged into an irrigation ditch leading to North Pine Creek. Although the system is operating at capacity, it continues to meet regulations established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Extra capabilities can be added by the addition of a second lagoon and the enlargement of the main sewer transmission line.

The town maintains the landfill while a private contractor provides solid waste removal services. Residential charges are $4.00 per month while commercial charges vary according to the required service.

c. Sweetwater County

Rock Springs is served by a municipal gravity operated system with four lift stations. Treatment is accomplished in a trickling filtering plant, the treated produce discharged into the Bitter Creek. New EPA regulations and the area's rapid growth require an expanded, improved system and bids have been accepted for this project. As of 1975, there were no sewer charges.

Garbage is collected weekly and receptacles must comply with city ordinances. Charges are $2.65 monthly. A private contractor provides removal service and operates the land fill.

Green River's sewer facilities are municipally owned and operated by a gravity system. The waste is treated in a one-cell lagoon. The treated waste is discharged into the Green River. The city's rapid growth and new environmental regulations make it necessary to improve the facility. Present plans are to divide the existing 34-acre lagoon into several separate cells. The treatment processes that will occur in the expanded facility will include filtering, aeration, and chlorination. Sewer charges were first instituted in January 1976 to help defray the cost of improving the sewer treatment system.

Weekly residential garbage collection cost is $7.50 quarterly; commercial collection charges vary from $5.00 to $120.00 a month. The city maintains the sanitary landfill and provides garbage removal service.

d. Teton County

Jackson maintains a gravity sewage system with an extended aeration treatment facility. The treated waste is discharged into Flat Creek. The system was designed to serve a population of 5000 and the present population does not exceed the system's capacity. However, during the tourist season the influx of people puts an additional strain on the system, bringing operation to capacity. Plans are being made to expand the system in order to alleviate some of the problems. A private contractor provides garbage removal and maintains the landfill. Trash is collected weekly.

e. Uinta County

Evanston maintains a municipal sewer system. A gravity system brings the waste to an extended aeration plant. This facility consists of several components, including: a settling pond, a one-cell lagoon with four aerators, a skimming pond, and drying beds. Effluent, once treated, is discharged into the Bear River. Plans are being made to improve and expand the sewer transmission lines.

In the past Evanston's sewage facility has not been operated at maximum efficiency. With the assistance of several federal and state agencies, the city engineer and the plant operator have greatly improved the plant's operation. However, overloading from inflow/inflitration, and shutdowns due to maintenance still occur. During periods of high groundwater, the facility operates at maximum capacity due to infilatration into the collection system.

Residential trash is collected weekly, trash collection for businesses varies according to need. Evanston maintains the sanitary landfill as well as providing the garbage removal service.

Lyman's aerated lagoon is adequate for that town's needs, although recent population increases have increased the loading on the pond. This has resulted in a lower quality effluent. Residential trash is collected weekly, commercial collections vary according to need. Residential charges are $4.50 monthly while commercial charges vary. A private contractor collects the garbage, although some persons haul their own trash. Lyman does not maintain a municipal dump.

Mountain View's community septic tank is operating at capacity while serving only about 40 percent of the town's residents. The remaining 60 percent have individual septic tanks, which are polluting the groundwater. However, a bond issue for an improved sewage treatment facility has passed, and the situation should be improved when this facility is in operation. Trash disposal is the responsibility of the individual. Currently the town has no landfill. There are plans to establish a town-country landfill for Lyman, Mountain View, and Uinta County.

FOOTNOTES

1. Department of Economic Planning and Development, Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance.

EXHIBIT II-D-1
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SOURCE, 1975

	LINCOLN		SUBLETTE	SWEETWATER		TETON	UINTA
	Afton	Kemmerer	Pinedale	Rock Springs	Green River	Jackson	Evanston
SOURCE	Spring	Ham's Fork	Lake	Green River	Green River	Wells (3)	Bear River & 5 Wells
Source Capacity (million GPD)	5	3	2	12	12	4.7	6.3
Peak Demand (million GPD)	4	3.6	1.5	7	7	3.5	4.8
Storage Capacity (gallons)	52,000	660,000	Fremont Lake	9million	8million	800,000	2million
Transmission Capacity	5 million GPD	3.250 gal/ minute	--	6 million gal/day	17 million gallons	4.6 million gal/day	--
Treatment	None Required	Micro flock processing	Chlorination	Filtration	Micro-flock aluminum fltrs.	Chlorination	Filtration
Hardness of Tap Water	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	200 ppm	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rates: Residential	$10.00/qtr.	$5.00/mo	$5.00/mo	$0.93-0.23	$0.93 -0.23	$3.75/mo	$18.00/qtr
Commercial	$10-100/qtr	$12.00/mo	$4.00/mo	/cubic foot	/cubic foot	$7.50+/mo	$18.00/qtr

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development, "Community Profile," (1976).

EXHIBIT II-D-2
1975 MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE
LINCOLN COUNTY

Town	COKEVILLE	AFTON	KEMMERER	DIAMONDVILLE
WATER SOLD BY Meter				
Flat Rate	X	X	X	X
Both				
WATER RATE (Min) Residential	$5.00 Mth	$10.00 pr qtr	$5.00 Mth	$8.00
Commercial	Same	$10.00 pr qtr	$12.00 (Cafe)	WATER IS SUPPLIED BY THE TOWN OF KEMMERER
WATER CONNECTIONS(Est) Residential	180	(All)472	590	
Commercial	9		115	
Other				
WATER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Residential (Min)	$8.50 Mth	$12.00 pr qtr	$8.00 Mth	
Commercial (Min)	$28.00 Mth	Same as Res.		
WATER/SEWER COMBINED?	Yes	Yes	No	
WATER TAP ON FEE CHARGES	$100.00			

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-3

1975 MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE
SUBLETTE COUNTY

TOWN	BIG PINEY	MARBLETON	PINE DALE
WATER SOLD BY			
Meter	X		
Flat Rate			X
Both			
WATER RATE (Min)	$4.00+38 1/3 after 3000 gal		
Residential			$11.25 qt
Commercial	Same as Res		$15.00 qt
WATER CONNECTIONS (Est)			
Residential	159		377
Commercial	44		90
Other			
WATER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	No		Yes
Residential (Min)			$18.00 qt
Commercial (Min)			0
WATER/SEWER COMBINED?	No		No
WATER TAP ON FEE CHARGES	3/4" - $120.00		$25.00

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-4

1975 MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE
SWEETWATER COUNTY

Town	GRANGER	GREEN RIVER	ROCK SPRINGS
WATER SOLD BY Meter		X	X
Flat Rate	X		
Both			
WATER RATE (Min) Residential	$5.00 Mth	SERVICED BY THE PACIFIC ~~POWER AND~~ LIGHT	
Commercial			
WATER CONNECTIONS (Est) Residential	150		
Commercial			
Other			
WATER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	Yes		
Residential (Min)	$2.50 Mth		
Commercial (Min)			
WATER/SEWER COMBINED?	Yes	No	No
WATER TAP ON FEE CHARGES	$100.00		

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-5

1975 MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE
TETON COUNTY

CITY	JACKSON
WATER SOLD BY	
Meter	
Flat Rate	X
Both	
WATER RATE (Min)	
Residential	$3.75 Mth
Commercial	**
WATER CONNECTIONS (Est)	
Residential	921
Commercial	
Other	
WATER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	Yes
Residential (Min)	$7.50 Mth
Commercial (Min)	
WATER/SEWER COMBINED?	No
WATER TAP ON FEE CHARGES	3/4" Meter $150.00

** RATE DEPENDS ON TYPE OF BUSINESS

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey,(1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-6

1975 MUNICIPAL WATER SERVICE
UINTA COUNTY

Town	EVANSTON	LYMAN	MOUNTAIN VIEW
WATER SOLD BY Meter			
Flat Rate		X	
Both	X		
WATER RATE (Min) Residential	$6.00 pr month	W - $3.00 Mth S - $5.00	
Commercial	Meters on graduated scale	S - $5.00 Mth	
WATER CONNECTIONS (Est) Residential	1,150	263	
Commercial	200	25	
Other		3	
WATER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	No	Yes	No
Residential (Min)		$10.00 Mth	
Commercial (Min)		0	
WATER/SEWER COMBINED?	No	No	
WATER TAP ON FEE CHARGES	$250.00	$300.00	

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-7

1975 MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICE
LINCOLN COUNTY

	Cokeville	Afton	Kemmerer	Diamondville
MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICES PROVIDED?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
If not, who provides?				
SEWER RATE SCHEDULE (Min)				
Residential	$5.00 Mth	$3.00 pr qtr	Month $1.25	$2.50
Commercial	$5.00 Mth	$3.00 pr qtr	1/3 of Water Bill	$4.00 (garage)
SEWER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	Yes	No	No	No
Residential (Min)	$5.00 Mth			
Commercial (Min)				
TYPE OF SEWEAGE SYSTEM	Lagoon	Lagoon	Treatment	Lagoon
SEWER CONNECTIONS (Est) Residential	180	(all1550	590	280
Commercial	9		115	10
Other			0	
SEWER CONNECTION CHARGES				
Residential	$100.00	$25.00	0	$10.00
Commercial	$100.00		0	$20.00

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-8
1975 MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICE
SUBLETTE COUNTY

	Big Piney	Marbleton	Pine Dale
MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICES PROVIDED?	Yes	Yes	Yes
If not, who provides?			
SEWER RATE SCHEDULE (Min) Residential	$4.00 pr Mth	$4.00	$11.25 qtr
Commercial	$6.00 Mth	$6.00	$15.00 qtr
SEWER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	No	No	No
Residential (Min)			
Commercial (Min)			
TYPE OF SEWEAGE SYSTEM	Lagoon	Lagoon	Lagoon
SEWER CONNECTIONS (Est) Residential	185	52	356
Commercial	49	13	
Other			
SEWER CONNECTION CHARGES Residential	$80.00 4 in	$150.00	$25.00
Commercial	Same		

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-9
1975 MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICE
SWEETWATER COUNTY

	Granger	Green River	Rock Springs
MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICES PROVIDED?	Yes	Yes	Yes
If not, who provides?			
SEWER RATE SCHEDULE (Min)			
Residential	$2.50	0	
Commercial			
SEWER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	No	No	No
Residential (Min)			
Commercial (Min)			
TYPE OF SEWEAGE SYSTEM	Septic Tank	Lagoon	Treatment Plant
SEWER CONNECTIONS (Est) Residential	155		
Commercial			
Other			
SEWER CONNECTION CHARGES			
Residential	$100.00	4" - $100.00	$150.00
Commercial		6" - $150.00	Same

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-10

1975 MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICE
TETON COUNTY

	Jackson
MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICES PROVIDED?	Yes
If not, who provides?	
SEWER RATE SCHEDULE (Min)	
Residential	$6.00 Mtl
Commercial	
SEWER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	Yes
Residential (Min)	$12.00
Commercial (Min)	
TYPE OF SEWEAGE SYSTEM	
SEWER CONNECTIONS (Est)	
Residential	820
Commercial	
Other	
SEWER CONNECTION CHARGES	
Residential	$25.00
Commercial	Same

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

EXHIBIT II-D-11

1975 MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICE
UINTA COUNTY

	Evanston	Lyman	Mountain View
MUNICIPAL SEWER SERVICES PROVIDED?	Yes	Partially	Yes
If not, who provides?			
SEWER RATE SCHEDULE (Min)			
Residential	$3.00 pr month	$3.00 Mt	$5.50 Mth
Commercial		Same	Same
SEWER SERVICES OUTSIDE MUNICIPAL LIMITS	No	No	No
Residential (Min)			
Commercial (Min)			
TYPE OF SEWEAGE SYSTEM	Lagoon	Lagoon	Septic Tank
SEWER CONNECTIONS (Est)			
Residential	1,100	250	135
Commercial	200	25	15
Other		2	
SEWER CONNECTION CHARGES			
Residential	$250.00	$300.00	$400.00
Commercial	Same	$300.00	Same

Source: Wyoming Association of Municipalities, Wyoming Municipal Water and Sewer Survey (1975).

E. Law Enforcement

Local law enforcement agencies in Wyoming have the primary responsibility for the detection and apprehension of offenders. The residents of each county elect a County Sheriff to a four-year term of duty. The Sheriff is the chief law enforcement official in the county and may appoint deputies and undersheriffs to work under him/her. The number of county deputies depends upon the size of the budget. There has been no state requirements except age and residence for election to Sheriff, although Peace Officers Standards and Training Certification must be obtained within one year of election.

Since Wyoming counties cannot enact criminal ordinances, the County Sheriff is primarily concerned with offenses against state laws committed within county boundaries. Therefore, Sheriffs are the chief criminal investigation and enforcement agents for state offenses. The County Sheriff has concurrent jurisdiction with city and state officials over the enforcement of traffic laws in the county. The Sheriff is also responsible for the maintenance of the county jail.

Every city and town in Wyoming has a Chief of Police or Town Marshal. The Marshal or Chief's staff is dependent upon the needs and budgetary limitations of the city or town. Although the state places few requirements upon the training or experience of law enforcement officials, some cities have established such requirements. Therefore, Police Departments tend to have a larger number of trained and experienced personnel than do Sheriffs' Departments.

Cities, unlike counties, may pass criminal ordinances and the police have the responsibility of enforcing such ordinances. Police jurisdiction is, of course, limited to city boundaries; although at times, police department personnel are deputized by the County Sheriff.

State legislation has recently gone into effect which sets minimum standards for law enforcement employment. These requirements include minimum age, educational and physical standards as well as investigation of the potential

official's background and the completion of 200 hours of basic law enforcement training.

The Wyoming Highway Patrol has responsibility for highway safety as well as general police powers. Including uniformed officers, radio operators, secretaries, and a fiscal operator, the patrol has 170 authorized personnel. Under certain circumstances, the Highway Patrol may be requested to undertake special law enforcement duties in criminal investigation or to provide assistance in local emergencies. The patrol recently organized a 21-man force which is trained and equipped for riot control duties.

The Game Division of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has responsibility for the enforcement of game and fish laws, violation of which is a crime according to Wyoming Statutes. In 1973, Wyoming Game and Fish officials made 1853 arrests, with a conviction rate of 96.4 percent. This is a significant portion of Wyoming's law enforcement total.

The Wyoming National Guard is composed of about 2400 officers and men in units located throughout the State. In addition to individual weapons, the Guard has riot control equipment such as shotguns, gas agents, and dispersers.

The Attorney General's office provides general investigative services upon request to local agencies through the Division of Investigation. The Division provides both local and out-of-state agencies with criminal intelligence information as well as with assistance in all types of criminal investigations. Established in July 1970, the Division is primarily concerned with violations of the State's Controlled Substances Act, as well as the prevention and control of organized crime. The Forensic Science Division of the agency provides comparative analyses as well as analysis of narcotics, dangerous drugs, and blood.

Wyoming Law Enforcement agencies are involved in a number of cooperative undertakings. The Wyoming Division of Identification, for example, provides crime reporting services using the Uniform Crime Reporting System, participates in the Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, and issues semi-monthly reports on crime to all law enforcement agencies. The Attorney General's office has the responsibility of implementing a criminal justice information system for the State. This includes a requirement analysis of information needs, the design of a system to meet those needs, maintenance of the system security, and developing a data distribution system.

A major cooperative venture between local and state agencies has been the provision and maintenance of communications facilities by the Highway Patrol for local law enforcement agencies. Each county, as well as most law enforcement agencies in Wyoming, has mobile communications equipment operating on the state frequency.

For purposes of criminal justice and law enforcement planning, Wyoming has been divided into seven regions. Region II includes Lincoln, Teton, Sublette, Sweetwater, Uinta, and Carbon Counties. These six counties have been involved in several regional law enforcement projects. For example, in 1969, a polygraph machine and a qualified operator were obtained. This machine is available without charge to all agencies within the region. On behalf of the six counties, a law enforcement training program was developed by Western Wyoming College. Furthermore, the Town of Jackson, Teton County, and the National Park agencies in northwestern Wyoming have cooperated in a joint communications system for that area.

City police departments are responsible for law enforcement within municipal limits. Therefore, there is no direct involvement with national resource lands. County Sheriffs' departments, on the other hand, are responsible for all lands within the county outside municipal limits; this includes national resource lands.

Law enforcement agencies on every level -- municipal, county, and state -- will be affected by energy developments. To a large extent, the ability of the agencies to adapt to an increased workload as a result of energy-related population growth will depend upon budgetary constraints. Revenue lag problems (the immediate need for personnel and facilities hampered by lagging tax income) may restrict the ability of agencies, in the short run, to provide adequate protection. Should labor shortages occur in rapidly developing areas, law enforcement organizations may have difficulty attracting and keeping personnel, particularly since mining jobs tend to be highly paid.

Each year, from 1969 to 1975, the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, conducted surveys of all criminal justice agencies in the state. The surveys were conducted to determine the needs, problems, and priorities for improvement in the state's criminal justice system. A factor often noted by law enforcement respondants as hampering their activities is the mountainous terrain typical of the state. The terrain, combined with the large area ofjurisdictions (particularly for County Sheriffs) makes patrol of outlying areas difficult. These factors also place strain on enforcement personnel since they must conduct search and rescue operations for lost or stranded persons. The difficulty of providing adequate protection to rural areas is exacerbated by the fact that many enforcement agencies must operate on a limited budget, with the result that agencies tend to be small, with few personnel and inadequate equipment. For example, out of 59 law enforcement agencies in Wyoming, only 15 have more than 10 full-time officers. The others average two to five officers each. Often, an agency that small cannot acquire basic equipment, such

as a patrol car or radio communications systems. The general lack of tax resources, the competition for limited funds and the large geographic areas combine to limit law enforcement agencies in many communities to provision of only the most basic services.

An additional factor which creates problems for local law enforcement agencies, according to the above-mentioned survey, is the large influx of tourists and transient workers into small towns. The recent increase in mineral development and new power plant construction projects have attracted many transient workers into the SEPA. These workers were cited as causing an increase in drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as well as traffic, drug, and vandalism offenses.[1] Exhibit II-E-1 shows the major law enforcement problems identified in the survey by agencies in the five SEPA counties.

The size of the county sheriff's department is given in Exhibit II-E-2. While Sweetwater County has the largest number of personnel, with 20 sworn, civilian and part-time sheriff's department employees, that County has the fewest law enforcement personnel per 1000 population (.62) of any SEPA county. Sublette County has the highest ratio of sheriff's manpower to population (2.10 per 1000). The size of the SEPA police departments are indicated in Exhibit II-E-3. Additional law enforcement manpower information is included in Exhibit II-E-4. Data on law enforcement equipment and facilities is given in Exhibits II-E-5 through E-7. The exhibits are self-explanatory and highlight the problems discussed above; county law enforcement personnel and equipment are often so inadequate that protection of all areas of the county is impossible.

FOOTNOTES

1. Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice: State of Wyoming (1976) p. 82.

EXHIBIT II-E-1

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS & COMMUNITY RELATIONS
1974-1975

	LINCOLN	SUBLETTE	SWEETWATER	TETON	UINTA
I. Community's View of Police:					
A. Excellent	0	0	0	2	0
B. Good	2	2	3	0	0
C. Fair	1	0	0	0	2
D. Poor	0	0	0	0	0
II. Special Geographic Problems:					
A. Mountainous Terrain	2	1	0	1	1
B. Size of Jurisdiction	2	1	2	1	1
C. State Line	0	0	0	1	2
D. City Divided by River or Railroad	1	0	2	0	2
E. Major Highway	1	0	1	0	2
F. Other	1(h)	0	0	0	0
III. Special Population Problems:					
A. Tourists	2	2	1	2	2
B. Students	0	0	1	0	1
C. Migrant Workers	0	2	0	0	1
D. Transients	0	2	1	2	2
E. Population Increase	1	1	3	1	2
F. Chicanos	1	0	0	0	0
G. Blacks	0	0	0	0	0
H. Indians	0	2	0	0	0
I. Other	1(d)	0	0	0	0
IV. Number of Departments Reporting:	3	2	3	2	2

(h) Trailer communities

(d) Oil field workers

Source: Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Wyoming Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan: Criminal Justice Data Book, Vol II. (January 1, 1976).

EXHIBIT II-E-2

Sheriff's Department Personnel
1974-1975

	LINCOLN	SUBLETTE	SWEETWATER	TETON	UINTA
I. Sheriff's Personnel:					
A. Full-time Sworn					
1. Sheriff	1	1	1	1	1
2. Under-sheriff	1	1	1	1	1
3. Deputies	3	2	6	5	2
4. Other	0	0	0	1(d)	1(c)
B. Full-time Civilian					
1. Jailors, Matrons, Cooks	0	0	3	0	0
2. Clerks, Radio Operators	4	4	5	5	0
3. Other	0	0	0	0	0
C. Part-time Personnel					
1. Deputies	2	1	0	2	0
2. Jailors, Matrons, Cooks	0	0	3	0	0
3. Clerks, Radio Operators	1	3	1	0	1
4. Other	0	0	0	0	0
D. Totals	12	12	20	15	6
II. Salary Range (monthly):					
A. Sheriff	$975	$848	$1041	$750	$660
B. Under-sheriff	958	816	990	732	627
C. Deputies (full-time)	885/937	733/758	938	675	594
D. Deputies (part-time)	325	366	---	100	---
E. Jailors, Matrons, Cooks (full-time)	---	---	500	---	---
F. Jailors, Matrons, Cooks (part-time)	---	---	21.42+	---	---
G. Clerks, Radio Operators (full-time)	430/700	430/550	500/700	550/600	---
H. Clerks, Radio Operators (part-time)	2.40	*	21.42+	---	2.10/3.45
I. Other	---	---	---	675(d)	594(c)
III. Manpower per 1,000 Population:					
A. Sworn Full-time Officers	0.54	1.50	0.31	1.25	0.65
B. Total Full-time Personnel	0.97	2.10	0.62	2.03	0.65

(c) detective (d) investigator (f) other

* $20/shift +per day

Source: Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Wyoming Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan: Criminal Justice Data Book, Vol. II (January 1, 1976).

EXHIBIT II-E-3

Police Department Personnel
1974-1975

	KEMMERER 2,301	AFTON 1,369	PINEDALE 975	ROCK SPRINGS 14,284	GREEN RIVER 5,246	JACKSON 3,224	EVANSTON 4,150
I. Police Personnel:							
A. Sworn Full-time							
1. Chief	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2. Assistant Chief	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3. Captain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Lieutenants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Detectives	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
6. Sergeants	1	0	0	2	1	1	1
7. Patrolmen	3	2	2	17	8	7	4
8. Other	0	0	0	1(c)	0	0	0
B. Full-time Civilian:							
1. Jailors, Matrons, Cooks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Clerks, Radio Operators	1	0	0	7	0	1	1
3. Other	0	0	0	2(b)	0	1(f)	0
				2(g)			
				1(f)			
C. Part-time:							
1. Patrolmen	1	5	0	0	6	0	0
2. Jailors, Matrons, Cooks	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
3. Clerks, Radio Operators	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
4. Other	0	0	0	0	0	1(b)	0
D. Totals	8	12	3	34	17	14	8

(a) Juvenile (b) Meter Maid (c) Traffic Officer

(f) Dog Catcher (g) School Guard

Source: Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Wyoming Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan: Criminal Justice Data Book, Vol. II (January 1, 1976).

EXHIBIT II-E-4
Law Enforcement Manpower
1974-1975

	LINCOLN	SUBLETTE	SWEETWATER	TETON	UINTA
I. Manpower per 1,000 Population:					
A. Sworn Full-time Officers	1.40	1.84	1.54	2.81	1.56
B. Total Full-time Personnel	1.94	2.90	2.32	3.91	1.69
II. Number Persons Hired 1974					
A. Sworn	6	3	7	4	3
B. Civilian	5	2	3	1	1
III. Number of Authorized Uniform Positions Vacant:	1	0	0	0	2
IV. Estimated Additional Manpower Needed:	7	6	15	5	5
V. Number of Persons leaving Department in 1974 by:					
A. Resignation	4	2	3	3	4
B. Retirement	0	0	1	0	1
C. Disability	0	0	1	0	0
D. Dismissal	2	1	0	5	1
E. Total	6	3	5	8	6
VI. Destination of Persons Leaving Department:					
A. Other Law Enforcement	3	2	1	5	2
B. Non-Police Position	2	1	1	0	3
C. No New Position	0	0	0	0	0
D. Other	1	0	3	3	1
E. Total	6	3	5	8	6
VII. Number with Less than One Year Service:	4	3	7	4	3
VIII. Number of Departments Reporting	3	2	3	2	2

Source: Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Wyoming Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan: Criminal Justice Data Book, Vol. II (January 1, 1976).

EXHIBIT II-E-5

LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT

Item	No. Items in State	No. Counties Having Items	Percent
Police Cars	348	23	100%
Trucks	16	11	47%
Ambulances	2	1	4%
Snowmobiles	7	6	22%
4-Wheel Drive Vehicles	17	12	52%
Motorcycles	9	2	9%
Cameras	298	23	100%
Photo Labs	20	14	63%
Chemical Labs	6	4	18%
Polygraph	7	6	27%
Latent Fingerprint Kits	93	23	100%
Video Tape Recorders	19	9	41%
Tape Recorders	116	23	100%
Shotguns	328	23	100%
Rifles	51	15	68%
Trained Police Dogs	9	5	23%
Target Ranges	38	17	74%
Gas Masks	741	21	91%
Gas Guns	56	17	74%
Riot Helmets	648	22	95%
Bullet-Proof Vests	70	13	57%
Loud Speakers	103	22	95%
Boats	4	3	14%
Aircraft	1	1	4%

Source: Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Wyoming Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan, Vol. I, September 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-E-6

Law Enforcement Facilities
1974-1975

	LINCOLN	SUBLETTE	SWEETWATER	TETON	UINTA
I. Rating of Physical Facilities:					
A. Excellent	0	0	1	1	0
B. Good	1	1	0	1	0
C. Fair	2	1	2	0	0
D. Poor	0	0	0	0	2
II. Number of Departments with Plan for New Building:	3	2	1	0	1
III. Hours Department Open to the Public:					
A. 24 Hours per day	1	2	3	1	0
B. Normal Office Hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.)	1	0	0	1	2
C. 8 a.m. to 12 midnight	0	0	0	0	0
D. Other	1	0	0	0	0
IV. Number of Departments Reporting:	3	2	3	2	2

Source: Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Wyoming Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan: Criminal Justice Data Book, Vol. II (January 1, 1976).

EXHIBIT II-E-7
Law Enforcement Equipment
1974-1975

	LINCOLN	SUBLETTE	SWEETWATER	TETON	UINTA
I. Number of Items in Jurisdiction:					
A. Police Cars	6	3	16	9	5
B. Trucks	0	0	1	0	0
C. Ambulances	0	0	0	0	3
D. Snowmobiles	0	1	0	0	0
E. Four-Wheel Drive Vehicles	1	2	1	1	1
F. Motorcycles	0	0	0	0	0
G. Cameras	5	5	11	11	5
H. Photo Labs	0	0	1	2	1
I. Chemical Labs	0	0	0	1	2
J. Polygraph	0	0	1	1	0
K. Latent Fingerprint Kits	6	2	5	6	3
L. Video-tape Recorders	0	0	4	0	0
M. Tape Recorders	6	2	5	5	5
N. Shot Guns	13	6	15	7	9
O. Rifles	0	2	7	2	0
P. Trained Police Dogs	0	0	0	0	0
Q. Target Ranges	1	0	2	2	1
R. Gas Masks	11	2	20	17	6
S. Gas Guns	2	0	9	1	0
T. Riot Helmets	26	13	32	15	14
U. Bullet-proof Vests	0	0	3	0	8
V. Loudspeakers	2	6	3	1	5
W. Boats	0	0	0	0	0
X. Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0
II. Number of Departments with Supplies of:					
A. Riot Control Gas	2	1	3	2	2
B. Mace	3	2	3	2	2
III. Number of Departments Supplying Hand Guns:	1	0	0	0	0
IV. Number of Departments Reporting:	3	2	3	2	2

Source: Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Wyoming Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan: Criminal Justice Data Book, Vol. II (January 1, 1976).

F. Search and Rescue

The County Sheriff is responsible for search and rescue operations within the county limits, including national resource lands. The Sheriff may have a volunteer posse which conducts rescue work. The Sheriff is also responsible for search and rescue for U. S. Forest Service lands. If requested, Forest Service personnel may provide assistance, but the Sheriff has primary responsibility for search and rescue. The Bureau of Reclamation either relies upon local authorities or contracts with a local or state agency for services upon land under its administration. Various clubs and organizations in the area may also lend their services to search and rescue when such operations require specific expertise or equipment. Because the clubs, as well as the aid they give, are voluntary, there is no way to determine the capabilities of such associations in terms of rescue work.

G. Health Systems

Because of the recent boom due to energy-related development, the population has increased sharply in the Rock Springs SEPA. Public services have not been able to keep pace with the abrupt increase in demand. Consequently, the area is presently experiencing a critical shortage of health services for its current population. Three of the five counties are categorized as health scarcity areas, indicating that the existing health services are well below the minimum recommended standard and therefore inadequate to serve the population (see Exhibit II-G-1).

Lincoln County has been classified as a scarcity area, therefore, the county is presently experiencing actue health service problems. Two of the major problems relating to health service delivery involve the number of medical personnal and facilities which serve the county. Of the 9,300 people in Lincoln County, there are only three physicians and three dentists who practice within the county. Pharmacists, psychologists, and nurses are also in very short supply (Exhibit II-G-1). Presently the ratio of licensed physicians to estimated population is 1:3100, for dentists 1:3100, and 1:517 for registered nurses, however, the federally recommended ratios (Department of Health, Education, and Welfare) are 1:1000, 1:1600, and 1:285, respectively. (It also should be noted that the physician ratios refer to all licensed physicians, some of which may not be practicing and the ratio for nurses applies to registered nurses only.) Due to the health manpower shortage, exacerbated by population growth, residents are either traveling outside of the county for medical care or are not receiving care at all. In addition, there are no public health nurses in the county which has precipitated an urgent need for such services, especially for low-income people. Public health nurses provide a variety of services depending on the needs of each county, however, major responsibilities generally include home health care (visits to elderly and handicapped) and work in clinics usually involving family planning and preventive health care. These services are often focused on low-income individuals and elderly. The State and county split costs for the salaries of public health nurses.

In addition to the scarcity of trained medical personnel, there are insufficient medical facilities available at present. Lincoln County has two short-term general care hospitals located in Kemmerer and Afton. The hospital in Kemmerer was constructed in 1965 and has 29 beds with an annual occupancy rate of 20 percent. Afton's hospital has a total of 15 beds with a 30 percent average occupancy rate annually (Exhibit II-G-2). These low occupancy rates reflect two conditions: (a) due to the physician shortage, residents are forced to seek medical care and hospitalization outside of the county and (b) these hospitals do not have some of the more specialized equipment required for particular diagnostic and treatment services.

In addition to problems concerning hospitalization, Lincoln County presently has no long-term care facility. Based on the population size and current needs, however, the county requires at least one nursing home with 55 beds. Once again, individuals who require such care are forced to leave the county.

Other problems include the absence of a public health nursing program in the county and the scarcity of office and clinic facilities for incoming physicians and professionals. It should also be mentioned that although there are no mental health facilities in Lincoln County, the county is serviced by outreach, outpatient, and consultation services of the Western Wyoming Mental Health Association, located in Jackson.[4]

In recent years there have been a few attempts to improve the present condition of health service delivery in Lincoln County. An organization, called the Kemmerer Medical Action Committee, has managed to have the town of Kemmerer designated as a medically indigent area which makes the town eligible to receive National Health Service Care Physician Aid. This aid will hopefully enable the community to recruit some new physicians. In addition, a medical-dental clinic has been purchased by the hospital board in Kemmerer. Plans are to remodel this facility to accommodate up to eight doctors or dentists.[5]

Vital statistics such as birth rates, infant mortality rates, and death rates are often excellent indicators of the health profile of an area. Birth and death rates can provide information on natural growth while the infant mortality rate often indicates the quality of the prenatal and postnatal care which infants and mothers receive, in addition to the general health of women of childbearing age. In other words, if infant death rates are high, medical care could be inadequate and/or the health of mothers is poor.

Birth rates in Lincoln County are higher than those of the state of Wyoming and the U. S., however, the infant mortality rate and crude death rate are less than the Wyoming and U. S. averages. It should be noted that these rates are 1970 figures and therefore may be misleading. (Exhibits II-G-6, G-7, and G-8)

Uinta County is also classified as a health scarcity area and therefore must cope with severe health service problems (Exhibit II-G-1). In fact, the Wyoming State Comprehensive Planning Organization has designated Uinta as one of the counties in Wyoming which has a great need for physicians.[6] Although statistics indicate that the county has eleven physicians, and therefore, a ratio of one licensed physician to 700 persons, almost half of these doctors have retired or left the county. Because the county has developed problems in retaining their own physicians, they have recently contracted with the Health Systems Research Institute in Salt Lake City for aid.[7]

Uinta Counth has five dentists (1:1540) and two optometrists which are in sufficient supply, however, there is a slight shortage of pharmacists and nurses (one nurse to 308 people) see Exhibits II-G-1, G-3, G-4, and G-5. Because of increased population growth, it has become increasingly more difficult for new arrivals as well as permanent residents to gain access to medical care within Uinta County itself.[8] It should also be noted that as with Lincoln County, there are no public health nurses in Uinta; however, the need for such services is great.

There is one short-term general care hospital in the Town of Evanston which has a bed capacity of 22 and an annual average occupancy rate of 53 percent. However, when the occupancy rate reaches 60 percent, overcrowding becomes a serious problem and some patients must be placed in the hall.[9] Attached to the hospital is a nursing home with 26 beds also with overcrowded conditions resulting in an occupancy rate of 103 percent (Exhibit II-G-2).

Presently there is a proposal which has been submitted to get funds from the Division of Health and Mecical Services for the remodeling of the hospital and consequent increase in bed capacity to 33 beds. Because the facility is old and desperately requires basic structural improvement such funding is necessary. The present hospital must be remodeled or it will be unable to comply with State and Federal regulations. The county must first receive funding for the renovation of the old hospital before it can begin to construct the new hospital which is greatly needed. The possible lack of funding for the construction of the new hospital is the most overriding problem regarding medical facilities in Uinta County.[10]

A medical clinic has been constructed in Lyman, however, there is a shortage of these facilities in relation to the overwhelming need. It is also noteworthy that ancillary services such as clinical laboratories, emergency rooms, pharmacies, and ambulances are inadequate at present.[11]

Despite the fact that there are no small outpatient mental health centers in the county, there is the state mental hospital in Evanston with 410 psychiatric beds and 48 infirmary beds. The crude birth rate (births per 1000 population) in Uinta County of 21.4 births per 1000 people is above the U. S. and Wyoming rates (Exhibits II-G-6, G-7, and G-8).

Health care is also a major problem for the residents of Sweetwater County. Like Lincoln and Uinta Counties, it has also been classified as a scarcity area concerning health services (Exhibit II-G-1). There is a total of 16 physicians for a population of 25,900 which means one licensed doctor for 1619 people (Exhibits II-G-1 and G-3). The same problem exists with dentists

and nurses. There are five dentists (1:2590 people) and 98 total nurses (one registered nurse for 316 people) at present (Exhibits II-G-1, G-4, and G-5). All of these ratios are above the recommended standard. As a result, it has been estimated that 40 percent of Sweetwater County residents must receive medical care outside of the county.[12] Shortages of physicians and medical support staff have also produced serious overuse and overcrowding of the Rock Springs Hospital Emergency Room.[13] This is due to the fact that many residents delay periodic doctor visits because of the shortage until health problems become more critical, then seek care in emergency facilities. In addition, the diagnostic and treatment facilities of the hospital emergency room often serve as a substitute visit to a private physician or ambulatory health care center.

The County's one hospital, Memorial Hospital of Sweetwater County, is located in Rock Springs. This facility is a general hospital with a bed capacity of 97 and an average occupancy rate of 46 percent (Exhibit II-G-2). A new hospital for 100 beds is presently under construction and is anticipated to be completed within the year.[14]

Other medical facilities include the following: Kimberly Manor Nursing Home (99 beds, 96 percent average occupancy); a clinic; the Southwest Wyoming Counseling Service. All of the above facilities are presently unable to deliver services to all those Sweetwater residents who need them.[15] The crude birth rate (21.6 births per 1000 people) and the infant mortality rate (26.7 deaths per 1000 live births) are below the state average and above the U. S. average. On the other hand, the crude death rate (8.80 deaths per 1000 people) is above the Wyoming rate which is below the U. S. rate (Exhibits II-G-6, G-7, and G-8).

Although Sublette County has not been designated as a health scarcity area, it is nevertheless experiencing health service problems. To service a population of 3,800 there are only two physicians (1:1900), two dentists (1:1900), four pharmacists, and two registered nurses (1:1900). Consequently, residents of Sublette County are medically underserved (refer to Exhibits II-G-1, G-3, G-4, and G-5).

Regarding medical facilities, there is a diagnostic and treatment center in Pinedale and the nearest hospital is located 77 miles north of Pinedale outside of Sublette County in Jackson. Ancillary services such as ambulances, pharmacies, emergency rooms, and laboratories are either totally absent or extremely limited. There are no nursing homes or mental health facilities within the county.[16]

The crude death rate (7.66 deaths per 1000 people) and the infant mortality rate (22.9 deaths per 1000 live births) are both below the state and national average rates. The crude birth rate (25.0 births per 1000 people) is higher however, than the Wyoming and U. S. rates (Exhibits II-G-6, G-7, and G-8).

Teton County has the most adequate medical services in the Rock Springs SEPA. For a population of 6400, the county has 18 physicians (1:356), six dentists (1:1067), two optometrists, eight pharmacists, and 42 nurses (one registered nurse to 178 people). As a result, Teton County has more medical personnel than the recommended minimum and is more than adequately served (Exhibits II-G-1, G-3, G-4, and G-5).

The county has a general hospital, St. John's Hospital, which is a 50-bed facility with an average occupancy rate of 58 percent. The Teton Medical Clinic, located in Jackson, also services the population. In addition, there is a small nursing home with eight beds that is generally 87 percent occupied. Ancillary services appear adequate.[17]

Like Sublette County, the crude death rate (8.22 deaths per 1000 people) and infant mortality rate (15.7 deaths per 1000 live births) are below the rates of Wyoming and the U. S., but the crude birth rate (29.1 births per 1000 people) is once again higher than both the state and national averages (Exhibits II-G-6, G-7, and G-8). This is generally indicative of a larger than average population of women of child-bearing age.

In summary, the Rock Springs SEPA is experiencing some severe health shortages, particularly in health manpower. Problems with which the area has

to contend are not only confined to retaining present medical staff levels, but also in attracting qualified medical personnel to the area. Recruiting programs have not always been greatly successful due to the fact that physicians and other medical manpower are often hesitant to relocate in a rural area where salaries are generally lower, where medical facilities and equipment are less specialized, and where the anticipated work load may be overwhelming because, despite recruitment, shortages may still exist. Nevertheless, planning and recruitment should begin as soon as possible to improve the existing health systems and to accommodate the growing needs and demands of residents.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance -- Lincoln and Uinta Counties. Nov. 4, 1976.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Telephone interview with Mr. Busick, Planner, Wyoming State Health Planning Office, 23 February 1977.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. Gilmore, John S. and Mary K. Duff. "Case Study #5: The Impact of Resource Development on Rock Springs, Wyoming." July, 1974.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

16. Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Pinedale, Wyoming and Big Piney, Wyoming. 1975.

17. Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Jackson, Wyoming. 1975.

EXHIBIT II-G-1

HEALTH MANPOWER
ROCK SPRINGS SEPA

County	Scarcity Area	Dentists	Physicians	NHSC Physicians	Veterinarians	Optometrists	Pharmacists	Psychologists	LPNs	PHNs	RNs	School Nurses	Dental Hygiene	Home Health Aides	Physicians Assistants	1974 Estimated Population
Lincoln	Yes	3	3	--	1	--	7	1	5	---	18	---	--	--	1	9,300
Sublette	---	2	2	--	4	--	4	--	---	1	2	---	1	--	--	3,800
Sweetwater	Yes	10	16	3	3	5	19	2	9	5	82	2	--	--	4	25,900
Teton	---	6	18	--	2	2	8	--	4	1	36	1	3	--	--	6,400
Uinta	Yes	5	11	1	1	2	6	--	12	---	25	---	--	--	--	7,700
Wyoming(State)	6 Tot. Areas	179	422	6	128	46	314	19	467	46.5	1536	55	53	9* 2**	15	359,000

* part-time
**full-time
Source: Wyoming Health Profiles, 1976, Comprehensive Health Planning, Updated August 1975 data.

EXHIBIT II-G-2

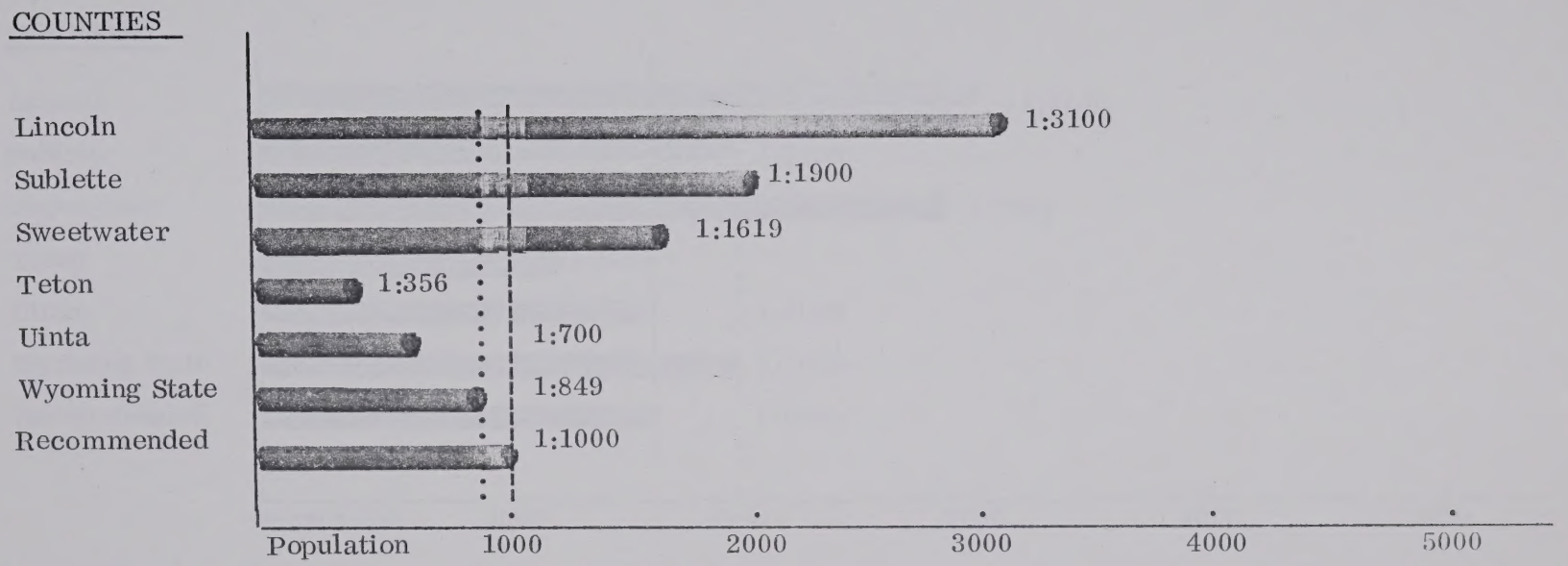
HEALTH FACILITIES
ROCK SPRINGS SEPA

	Scarcity Area	Clinical Labs	Energency Rooms	Hospitals	Hospital Beds	1974 Hospital Occupancy Rate	Mental Health Centers	Nursing Homes	Nursing Care Beds	1974 Nursing Home Occupancy Rate	Ambulances	Pharmacies	E.M.T.s	1974 Estimated Population
Lincoln	Yes	2	2	2	35	25%	1	--	--	--	5	3	--	9,300
Sublette	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	2	--	3,800
Sweetwater	Yes	3	1	1	97	46%	1	1	99	96%	8	8	86	25,900
Teton	---	1	1	1	50	58%	1	1	8	87%	1	2	73	6,400
Uinta	Yes	1	1	1	22	53%	--	1	26	103%	3	3	109	7,700
Wyoming State	6 Tot.	38	27	27	1718	47%	18	29	2009	86%	96	96	1583	359,000

Source: Wyoming Health Profiles, 1976 Comprehensive Health Planning, Updated August 1975 data.

EXHIBIT II-G-3

PHYSICIAN TO ESTIMATED ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT POPULATION RATIOS*

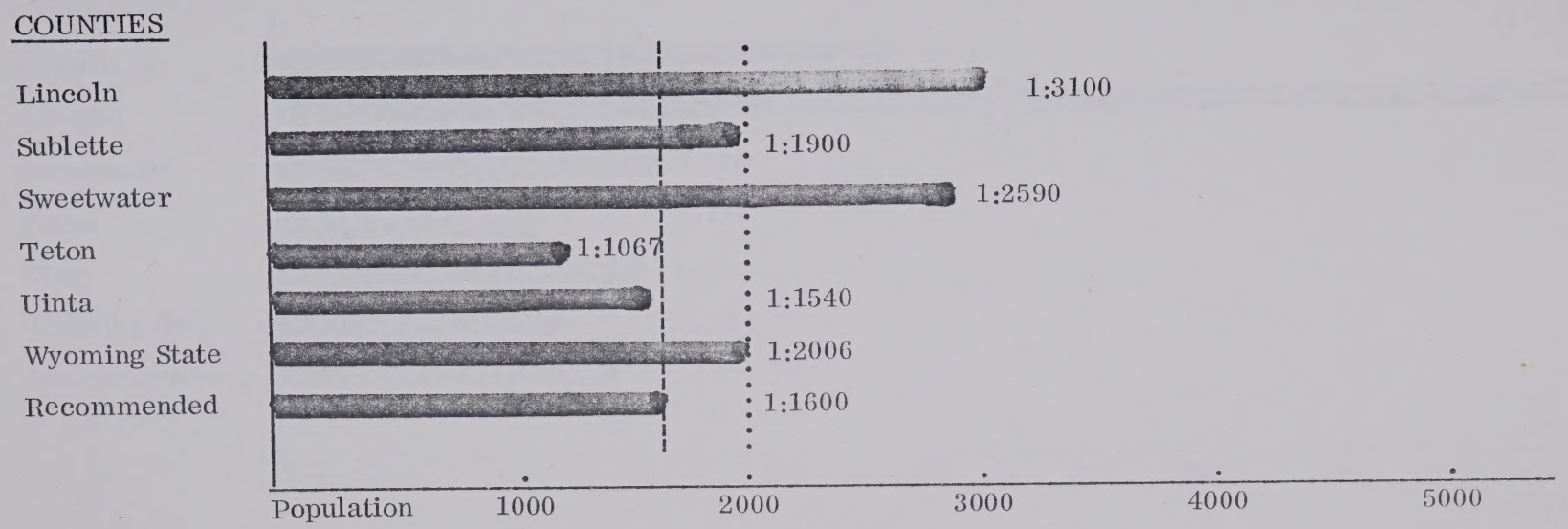


Wyoming State . . . . .
Recommended - - - - - (HEW)
*Licensed to practice in Wyoming

Source: Wyoming Health Profiles 1976, Comprehensive Health Planning 1975 Data.

EXHIBIT II-G-4

DENTIST TO ESTIMATED ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT POPULATION RATIOS

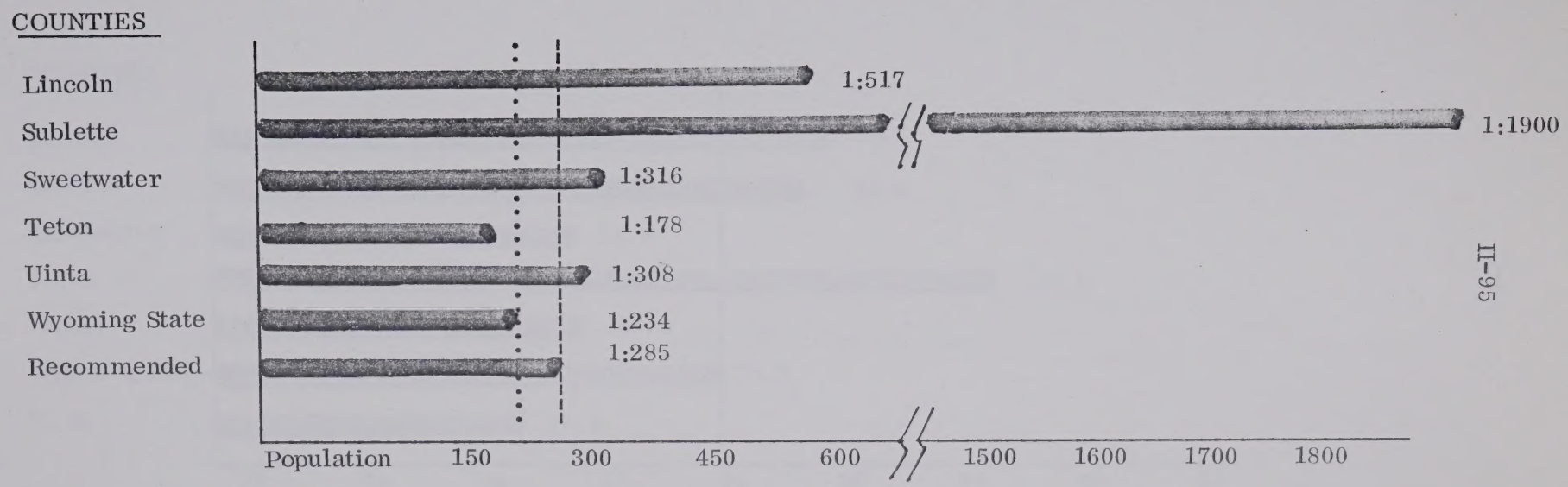


Wyoming State .....
Recommended ---------- (HEW)

Source: Wyoming Health Profiles 1976, Comprehensive Health Planning Data 1975.

EXHIBIT II-G-5

REGISTERED NURSES TO ESTIMATED POPULATION
RATIOS ROCK SPRINGS
DISTRICT

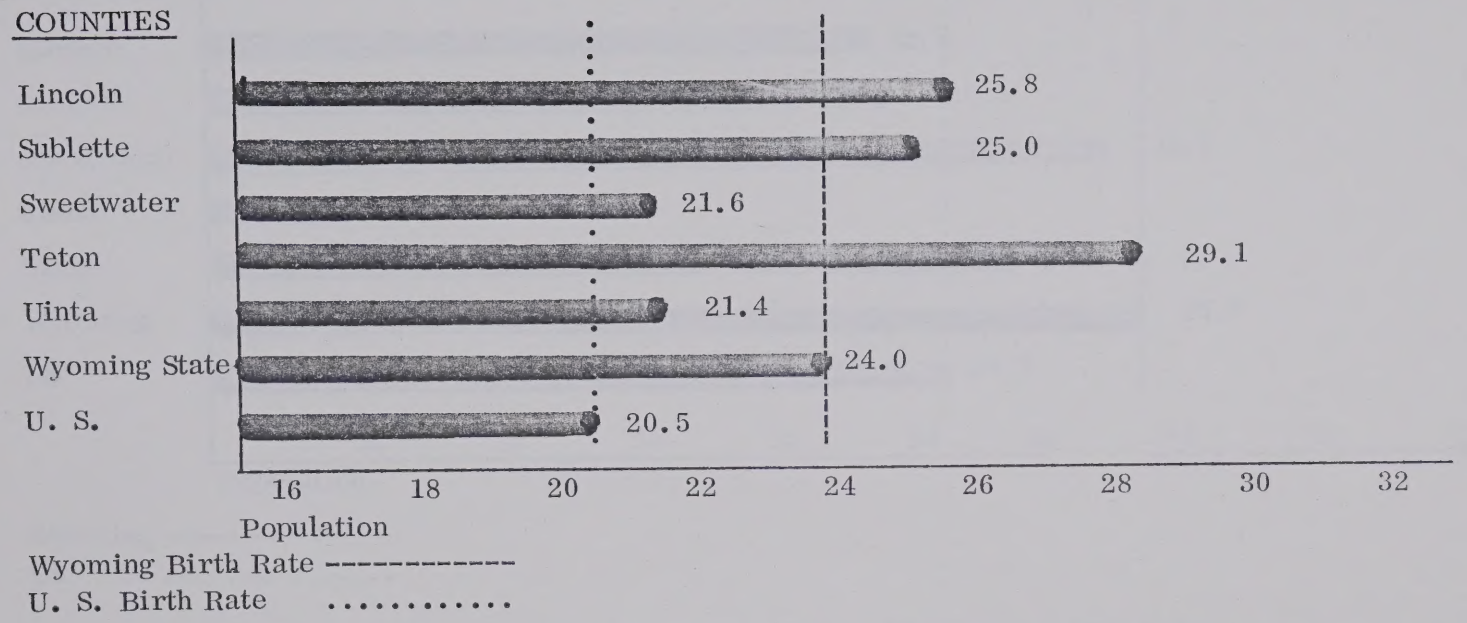


Wyoming State . . . . . .
Recommended - - - - - - - - (HEW)

Source: Wyoming Health Profiles (1976) Comprehensive Health Planning 1975 Data.

EXHIBIT II-G-6

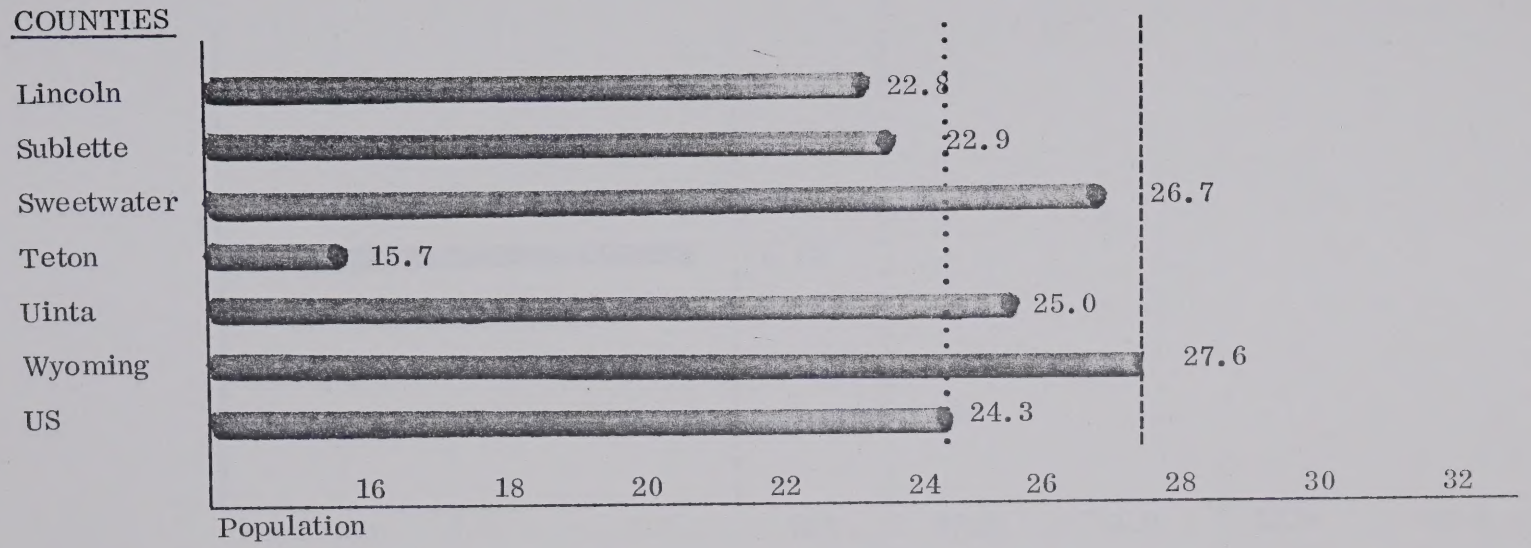
CRUDE BIRTH RATE ROCK SPRINGS
(Births/1000 Population)
DISTRICT



Source: Wyoming Health Profiles 1976 Comprehensive Health Planning 1970 Data.

EXHIBIT II-G-7

INFANT MORTALITY RATE DEATHS/1000 LIVE BURTHS
ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT

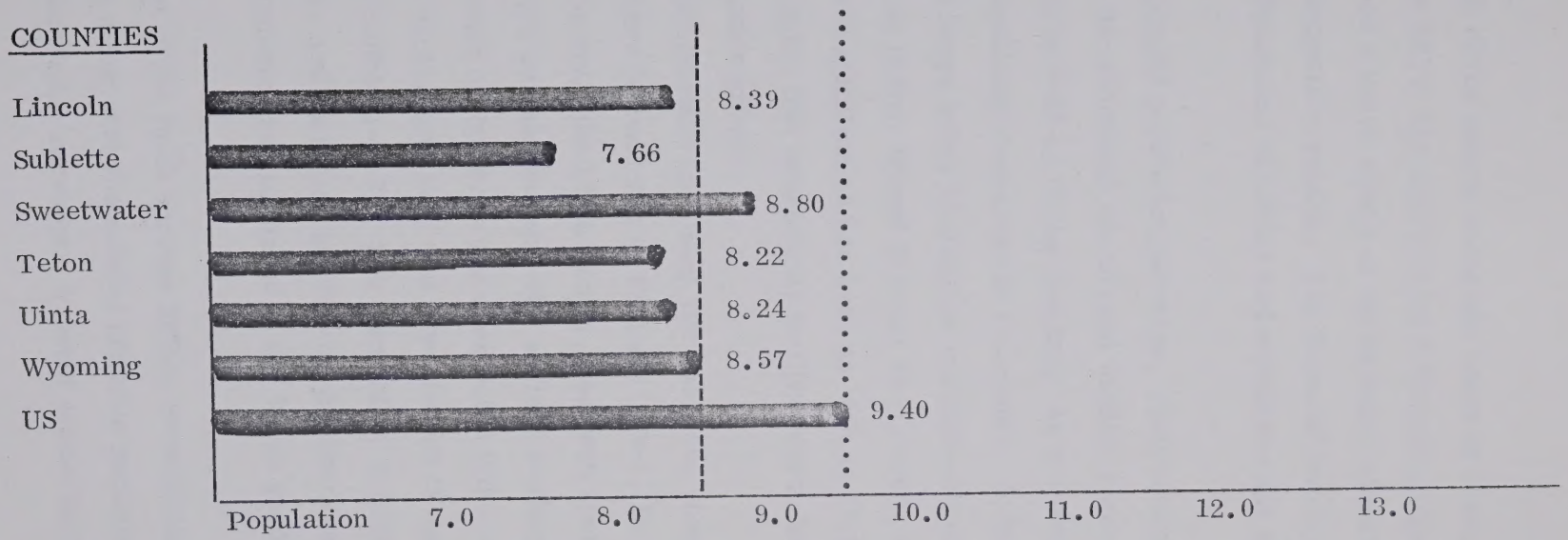


Wyoming ----------
US .....

Source: Wyoming Health Profiles 1976 Comprehensive Health Planning 1970 Data.

EXHIBIT II-G-8

CRUDE DEATH RATE (DEATHS/1000 POPULATION)
ROCK SPRINGS DISTRICT



Wyoming ----------
US ....

Source: Wyoming Health Profiles 1976 Comprehensive Health Planning 1970 Data.

B. Education

As a result of the recent economic boom in energy-related development, the Rock Springs SEPA has experienced a dramatic population increase which in turn has caused a heavy strain on the existing educational facilities, particularly in the elementary grades. The financial burden of meeting the demand for additional educational facilities and manpower has been a difficult problem for the area.

Due to the rapid population increase, Uinta County has not had ample time to provide the additional educational facilities which are necessary to meet the current as well as rising demand. As a result, there are severe shortages in educational resources in the county. Exhibits II-B-1 and B-2 demonstrate the large influx of students via student enrollment data. For example, in Uinta County School District #6 (Lyman), the percentage change from 1970 to 1975 enrollments has been as high as 74.2 percent. It is, therefore, understandable that educational facility growth has been unable to keep pace with population growth.

Further information on school site location, enrollment, capacity, and number of teachers is available in Exhibits II-B-3, B-4, B-5, and B-6.

Lincoln County, like Uinta County, has been another area in the Rock Springs SEPA that has had to cope with serious shortages in educational resources as a result of the large and unexpected influx of industrial workers. The bulk of the boom, however, was experienced in the early 60s, especially in Kemmerer (Exhibit II-B-7). The elementary school grades have the largest enrollments, and therefore most of the pressure on the current school districts for expansion has occurred in the lower grades (Exhibits II-B-3, B-8, and B-9).

Like most of the Rock Springs SEPA, Sweetwater County is feeling the economic boom along with the related negative impacts on public services, specifically educational services. Present school facilities and manpower,

based upon available data, are unable to accommodate the rapidly growing demand which accompanies large increases in population coming into an area. The situation becomes especially acute when school districts have reached their debt limit and dollars for facility expansion are difficult to obtain, which has been the case in the Rock Springs and Green River school districts.

Educational services have not only fallen behind in regards to facilities and teachers, but the present budgets have been unable to maintain the needed guidance counseling, school social work, and transportation services often required of educational systems. Consequently, students have not been receiving the full range of educational services usually provided. This situation has been documented, in general, in the recent case study of the Rock Springs area done in 1974. As Exhibit II-B-10 indicates, the projected expansion, which is necessary to meet current and anticipated demand, is quite large. For example, a conservative school-room estimate for the early 1980s is 611, however, in 1974 the number of classrooms in Districts #1 and #2 in Sweetwater County was only 297. The expansion of schools is therefore a necessity for which planning must be initiated. Additional data is included in Exhibits II-B-11 and B-12.

Data for Sublette County is not readily available, however, information on the public schools, number of teachers and enrollments for 1974 are included in Exhibits II-B-13 and B-14 for the towns of Pinedale and Big Piney.

Like Sublette County, complete educational data for Teton County was not available. However, Exhibit II-B-15 contains information on public schools, the number of teachers, and the 1974 student enrollments for Jackson in Teton County.

Much of this material has been just now updated to 1976. Due to the late timing for arrival of this most recent report, the data for the counties in the SEPA are summarized and included here in Exhibits II-B-16 and B-17.

To the extent that new schools and educational facilities are constructed in the SEPA counties (for example, indications are that a new highschool has been built in Green River) some of these problems will be alleviated. Since most of the impacts upon schools occur as a direct result of the rapid population growth experienced in the SEPA, chiefly Sweetwater County and to a lesser extent Lincoln and Uinta Counties, the future accommodation of schoolchildren will depend upon future influx of families to the area. While no such projections are available for the SEPA-wide area, the figures contained in Exhibit II-B-10 provide some indication of the region's likely level of need.

SOURCES

Uinta County

Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance -- Lincoln and Uinta Counties, November 4, 1976.

Lincoln County

Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance -- Lincoln and Uinta Counties, November 4, 1976.

Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Star Valley, Wyoming, 1975.

Sweetwater County

Gilmore, John S. and Mary K. Duff. Case Study #5: The Impact of Resource Development on Rock Springs, Wyoming, July 1974.

Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Rock Springs and Green River, Wyoming, 1975.

Sublette County

Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Pinedale and Big Piney, Wyoming, 1975.

Teton County

Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Jackson, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-1

STUDENTS ENROLLMENT FROM 1970 TO 1975 IN LINCOLN AND UINTA COUNTIES

Student Enrollment

	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	% Change 1970-1975
Lincoln County #1	925	*[1] 911		- 1.6%
Uinta County #6	360	627	689	+74.2%
Uinta County #4	350	515	566	+47.1%
Uinta County #1	1170	1281	1343	+ 9.5%

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project For Impact Assistance-Lincoln and Uinta Counties, November 4, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-2

CHANGES IN STUDENT ENROLLMENTS
FROM 1970 TO 1976 IN LYMAN-UINTA COUNTY
DISTRICT 6

Lyman-Uinta County District #6

School Year	Number of Students	% Change
1970-71	360	
1971-72	368	+2.2%
1972-73	385	+4.6%
1973-74	473	+22.8%
1974-75	607	+28.3%
1975-76	627	+3.3%

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project For Impact Assistance-Lincoln and Uinta Counties, November 4, 1976.

EXHIBITS II-B-3

SCHOOL LOCATIONS
LINCOLN AND UINTA COUNTIES

Schools were functioning at the following sites during the 1975-76 school year:

Site		Grades	Enrollment	Capacity	# of Teachers
Lincoln #1	Kemmerer	K-6	470	525 *1	22
	Kemmerer	7-9	243	350	33
	Kemmerer	10-12	200	250	33
Uinta #6	Block 8-Lyman	K-6	357.328	409	15
	Block 7-Lyman	7-12	269.756	445	17
Uinta #4	Ft. Bridger	K	48	50	1
	Mtn. View Elem.	1-6	243	Full +	14
	Senior High	7-12	210	Full +	17
		Special Education	15		
Uinta #1	Evanston High	10, 11, 12	264	Room for 50	20
	Evanston Jr. High	7,8,9	278	Room for 50	15
	Clark Elem.	K-6	400	Full	19
	East Elem.	K-4	85	Full	4.5
	Brown Elem.	K-4	90	Full	4.5

*1 The capacity of Kemmerer Schools is based on facilities being presently used. Diamondville has a school which is being partially used for 1976-77 school year for special education and kindergarten but four classrooms could be made available.

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project For Impact Assistance-Lincoln and Uinta Counties, November 4, 1976.

EXHIBITS II-B-4

SCHOOLS
LYMAN-UINTA COUNTY

Lyman is located in School District No. 6, Uinta County. Elementary and secondary schools located in Lyman are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment $1974)
Lyman Elementary	K-6	16	185
Lyman Junior High	7-8	5	100
Lyman High School	9-12	15	360

Ratio: Pupils/Teachers 17.9

Non-Public Schools

Bridger Valley Day Training Center 8

Western Wyoming College, located in Rock Springs is a two-year college. For more information concerning courses offered, see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university, see section on Higher Education.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Lyman, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-5

SCHOOLS
MOUNTAIN VIEW-UINTA COUNTY

Mountain View is in School District No. 4, Uinta County. Elementary and secondary schools located in Mountain View are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1974)
Mountain View Elementary School	K-6	8	244
Mountain View Junior High School	7-8	5.5	62
Mountain View High School	9-12	10.5	110

Ratio: Pupils/Teachers 17.3

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, Mountain View, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-6

SCHOOLS
EVANSTON-UINTA COUNTY

Evanston is in School District No. 1, Uinta County. Elementary and secondary schools located in Evanston are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1974)
Brown Elem.	K-4	4.5	90
East Elem.	K-4	4.5	85
Clark Elem.	K-6	19	400
Evanston Jr. High	7-9	15	320
Evanston High School	10-12	20	300
Ratio: Pupils/Teachers		19	
Institutional Schools			
Wyoming State Hospital		5	40

Western Wyoming College at Rock Springs is the nearest junior college. For information concerning courses offered, see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university, see section on Higher Education.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, Evanston, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-7

CHANGE OF STUDENT ENROLLMENTS
FROM 1959 TO 1965 IN KEMMERER-LINCOLN
COUNTY DISTRICT #1

Kemmerer-Lincoln County District #1

School Year	Number of Students	% Change
1959-60	733	
1960-61	887	+21.0%
1961-62	961	+8.3%
1962-63	1171	+21.8%
1963-64	1029	-12.2%
1964-65	901	-12.4%

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project For Impact Assistance-Lincoln and Uinta Counties, November 4, 1976.

EXHIBITS II-B-8

SCHOOLS
KEMMERER-LINCOLN
COUNTY

Kemmerer is in Lincoln County School District No. 1. Elementary and secondary schools located in Kemmerer are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1974)
Kemmerer Elementary	K-6	22	451
Kemmerer Junior High	7-9	14	215
Kemmerer High School	10-12	15	179
Ratio: Pupils/Teachers	16.5		

Non-Public Schools

Region V Board of Cooperative Services, located in Kemmerer, provides educational services to exceptional children in Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette, Teton, Sweetwater, and Unita Counties.

Western Wyoming College, located in Rock Springs is a two-year college. For more information concerning courses offered, see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university, see section on Higher Education.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Kemmerer, Wyoming, 1975.

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EXHIBITS II-B-9

SCHOOLS
STAR VALLEY
LINCOLN COUNTY

Star Valley Schools are in Lincoln County School District No. 1. Elementary and secondary schools in the Star Valley are as follows.

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (19740
Metcalf Elementary (Etna)	K-6	4.5	84
Holdaway Elementary (Thayne)	1-6	7	166
Afton Elementary	K-6	19.8	524
Star Valley Junior High	7-8	12	285
Star Valley High School	9-12	25	484

Non-Public Schools

Western Wyoming College, located in Rock Springs is a two-year college. For more information concerning courses offered, see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university, see section on Higher Education.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Star Valley, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-10

FORECASTS OF POPULATION FAMILIES, SCHOOL CHILDREN, AND SCHOOLROOMS NEEDED FOR SWEETWATER COUNTY TO THE EARLY 1980s

	Total Popul.	Total Family Popul.	School Children	School Rooms	Incremental School Rooms Needed
1972	24,007	19,603	6,721	269	--
1974	36,860	30,289	10,385	415	128*
1978					
Conservative	39,943	32,974	11,305	452	37
High	48,873	40,079	13,741	550	98
198-					
Conservative	53,395	44,569	15,281	611	61
Moderate	76,870	63,658	21,826	873	262
High	88,875	74,026	25,380	1,015	142

* Estimated number of District 1 and 2 classrooms in 1974 is 297.

Source: "Case Study #5 -- The Impact of Resource Development on Rock Springs, Wyoming." John S. Gilmore and Mary K. Duff, July 1974.

EXHIBITS II-B-11

Rock Springs is in School District No. 1, Sweetwater County, Elementary and Secondary schools located in Rock Springs are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1975)
Desert View Elementary	1-6	6	150
Lincoln Elementary	K-6	17	400
Lowell Elementary	K-6	7	172
Roosevelt Elementary	K-6	7	200
Washington Elementary	K-6	17	350
Yellowstone Elementary	K-6	22	650

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1975)
Rock Springs Junior High School	7-9	53	1,035
Rock Springs High School	10-12	45	825

Ratio: Pupils/Teachers 21.7

Parochial Schools

Rock Springs Catholic School		14	310

Non-Public Schools

Open Door Day Training Center			11

Colleges

Western Wyoming College, located in Rock Springs, is a two-year college. For more information, see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university see section on Higher Education.

Other

Western Wyoming Board of Cooperative Educational Services provides services in vocational-technical education and adult education to the Western Wyoming Community College District and Sweetwater County School Districts.

EXHIBITS II-B-12

SCHOOLS
GREEN RIVER-SWEETWATER COUNTY

Green River is in School District No. 2, Sweetwater County. Elementary and secondary schools located in Green River are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1974)
Wilson Elementary	K-6	15	300
Washington Elementary	K-6	7	160
Roosevelt Elementary	K-6	17.5	386
Jefferson Elementary	K-6	6.5	172
Monroe Junior High	7-9	22	471
Green River High School	10-12	28	435

Ratio: Pupils/Teachers 20.04

Non-Public Schools

Green River Day Training Center

Western Wyoming College, located in Rock Springs is a two-year college. For more information concerning courses offered, see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university, see section on Higher Education.

Other

Western Wyoming Board of Cooperative Educational Services, located in Rock Springs, provides services in vocational-technical education and adult education to the Sweetwater County School Districts.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Green River, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-13

SCHOOLS
PINEDALE-SUBLETTE
COUNTY

Pinedale is in School District No. 1, Sublette County. Elementary and secondary schools located in Pinedale are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1974)
Pinedale Elementary	K-6	16	312
Pinedale Junior High	7-8	8	100
Pinedale High School	9-12	11	180

Ratio: Pupils/Teachers 16.9

Western Wyoming College in Rock Springs is the nearest junior college. For information concerning courses offered see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university see section on Higher Education.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Pinedale, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-14

SCHOOLS
BIG PINEY-SUBLETTE COUNTY

Big Piney is in School District No. 9, Sublette County. Elementary and secondary schools located in Big Piney are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1974)
Big Piney Elementary	K-5	13.5	202
Big Piney Middle School	6-8	9.6	144
Big Piney High School	9-12	16.5	195
Ratio: Pupils/Teachers	13.7		

Western Wyoming College in Rock Springs is the nearest junior college. For information concerning courses offered see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the university see section on Higher Education.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Big Piney, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBITS II-B-15

SCHOOLS
JACKSON-TETON COUNTY

Jackson is in School District No. 1, Teton County. Elementary and secondary schools located in Jackson are as follows:

Public Schools	Grades	No. of Classroom Teachers	Enrollment (1974)
Jackson Elementary	K-5	28	550
Kelly Elementary	1-6	1	11
Wilson Elementary	K-6	7	150
Jackson Junior High	6-8	20	420
Jackson Hole High School	9-12	27	480
Ratio: Pupils/Teachers 19.4			
Non-Public Schools			
The Learning Center		1	11

Central Wyoming College in Riverton and Western Wyoming College in Rock Springs are the nearest junior colleges. For information concerning courses offered see section on Higher Education.

The University of Wyoming is at Laramie. For information on the University see section on Higher Education.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Jackson, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-B-16
1976-1977 TEACHERS/PUPILS/SCHOOLS

County/District	Classroom Teachers	1976 Fall Enrollment	Pupil/ Teacher	# of Public Schools: Senior High	Jr. & Middle	Combined	Elementary	Special	Total Schools
Lincoln/Kemmerer	48	937	19.7	1	1	-	1	-	3
/Afton	86	1,844	21.6	2	1	-	4	-	7
Sublette/Pinedale	33	596	18.1	1	-	-	2	-	3
/Big Piney	42	616	14.7	1	1	-	2	-	4
Sweetwater/Rock Springs	256	4,574	17.8	1	2	1	11	-	15
/Green River	130	2,872	22.2	1	1	-	9	-	11
Teton/Jackson	82	1,560	19.1	1	1	-	5	-	7
Uinta/Evanston	63	1,245	19.8	1	1	-	3	-	5
/Mountain View	28	566	19.9	1	-	-	1	-	2
/Lyman	33	657	19.9	1	-	-	1	-	2

Source: Division of Planning, Evaluation and Information Series, State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series, No. 2, 1976 School Districts, Cheyenne, Wyoming, November, (1976).

EXHIBIT II-B-17
1976 ENROLLMENTS BY GRADE/SCHOOL

FALL ENROLLMENT 1976

COUNTY DISTRICT SCHOOL	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	UNG	SPEC. EDUC.	TOTAL
LINCOLN COUNTY																
District #1																
Kemmerer	81	86	75	79	58	61	66									506
Kemmerer Jr. High								62	83	89						234
Kemmerer High											71	62	64			197
District #1 Total	81	86	75	79	58	61	66	62	83	89	71	62	64			937
District #2																
Afton	93	98	81	79	91	75	90									607
Cokeville	12	19	20	17	17	10	15									110
Holdaway	22	25	22	29	27	27	22									174
Metcalf	21	13	20				26									80
Star Valley Jr. High								137	147							284
Star Valley High										119	139	134	102			494
Cokeville Jr. Sr. High								17	14	20	16	16	12			95
District #2 Total	148	155	143	125	135	112	153	154	161	139	155	150	114			1,844
LINCOLN COUNTY TOTAL	229	241	218	204	193	173	219	216	244	228	226	212	178			2,781
SUBLETTE COUNTY																
District #1																
Bondurant		1	1	4	2		3									11
Pinedale	39	52	40	34	36	50	45									296
Pinedale High								48	47	53	44	44	52	1		289
District #1 Total	39	53	41	38	38	50	48	48	47	53	44	44	52	1		596
District #9																
Big Piney	47	29	39	32	33	36										216
LaBarge	7	11	4	10	12	10										54
Big Piney Middle							38	49	57							144
Big Piney High										57	48	52	45			202
District #9 Total	54	40	43	42	45	46	38	49	57	57	48	52	45			616
SUBLETTE COUNTY TOTAL	93	93	84	80	83	96	86	97	104	110	92	96	97	1		1,212

FALL ENROLLMENT 1976

COUNTY DISTRICT SCHOOL	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	UNG	SPEC. EDUC.	TOTAL
SWEETWATER COUNTY																
District #1																
Desert View		26	21	22	25	21	19									134
Lincoln	43	47	45	46	51	50	59								6	347
Lowell		26	16	15	20	15	14								10	116
Overland	55	56	39	41	37	38	32								2	300
Roosevelt		26	19	20	25	20	19								9	138
Walnut	44	49	28	41	41	39	38								5	285
Washington	99	37	28	26	35	30	31								9	295
Yellowstone	52	55	41	42	31	45	41								11	318
Farson-Eden	13	10	11	10	8	7	7	13	11	9	11	7	6			123
Reliance	54	46	41	29	26	37	32								13	278
Superior	6	9	12	8	10	6	11								15	77
Desert	12	11	9	15	7	8	9	6	19							96
Rock Springs East Jr. High								173	182	196					37	588
White Mountain Jr. High								199	180	159					21	559
Rock Springs High											326	330	245		19	920
District #1 Total	378	398	310	315	316	316	312	391	392	364	337	337	251		157	4,574
District #2																
Harrison	50	60	63	46	43	43	50									355
Jefferson	39	29	28	22	20	18	30								9	195
Roosevelt	75	72	82	42	62	49	55								19	456
Washington	24	21	22	10	22	12	16								11	138
Wilson	73	64	61	55	45	56	53								16	423
Big Island						2										2
Granger	14	12	9	13	12	12	11	6	7							96
McKinnon		3	2	2	2	2	2									
Thoman Ranch			1					1								2
Monroe Jr. High								210	192						30	432
Green River High										192	189	179	150		50	760
District #2 Total	275	261	268	190	206	194	217	217	199	192	189	179	150		135	2,872
SWEETWATER COUNTY TOTAL	653	659	578	505	522	510	529	608	591	556	526	516	401		292	7,446

EXHIBIT II-B-17 (cont'd)

FALL ENROLLMENT 1976

COUNTY DISTRICT SCHOOL	P/K	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	P/G	UNG	SPEC. EDUC.	TOTAL
UINTA COUNTY																		
District #1																		
Brown		23	19	22	19	20												103
Clark	50	50	41	48	42	51	96	74									13	465
East		19	20	19	18	16												92
Junior High									89	96	104							289
Senior High												82	122	92				296
District #1 Total	50	92	80	89	79	87	96	74	89	96	104	82	122	92			13	1,245
District #4																		
Elementary		52	57	49	44	44	44	42										332
Jr. Sr. High									46	40	36	40	38	34				234
District #4 Total	-	52	57	49	44	44	44	42	46	40	36	40	38	34				566
District #6																		
Lyman		71	74	53	52	47	64	46								2		409
Lyman High									47	45	45	36	37	36		2		248
District #6 Total	-	71	74	53	52	47	64	46	47	45	45	36	37	36		4		657
UINTA COUNTY TOTAL	50	215	211	191	175	178	204	162	182	181	185	158	197	162		4	13	2,468
TETON COUNTY																		
District #1																		
Jackson		94	85	80	77	78	87											501
Alta		1	4	3	1	6	3	4										22
Kelly		1	3	4	1		3											12
Moran		8	2	4	4	4	3	3										28
Wilson		22	19	22	24	18	22	19										146
Jackson Hole Jr. High								100	118	131								349
Jackson Hole High											128	135	131	108				502
TETON COUNTY TOTAL	-	126	113	113	107	106	118	126	118	131	128	135	131	108				1,560

Source: Division of Planning, Education and Information Services, State Department of Education, Statistical Report Series, No. 2, 1976 School Districts, Cheyenne, Wyoming, (November 1976).

I. Social Services and Welfare

Accompanying a large increase in population is generally an increase in the demand for social services. Not only will the social service system have to contend with more clients due to substantial in-migration, but also because new residents may have more need for such services. Due to the fact that recent migrants will have to adjust to a new environment as a result of relocation, many incoming residents may experience stress and disorientation during the adjustment period and require social services. In addition in a boom town situation, the quality of life for residents is often seriously damaged. The existing institutions are likely to be unable to accommodate new growth, which often leads to the development of many social problems, including the increased incidence of crime. Consequently, specific social services which are anticipated to be most heavily impacted are child protection services and those services related to the juvenile court system. The limited supply of public health nurses has also precipitated an urgent need, especially for low-income people. Public health nurses provide a variety of services depending upon the needs of each county, however, major responsibilities generally include home health care (visits to elderly and handicapped) and work in clinics usually involving family planning and preventive health care. These services are often focused on low income individuals, which generally includes the elderly on fixed incomes. The state and county split costs for the salaries of public health nurses.

Because of the severe shortages of social services, all residents of the SEPA who need services will be unable to gain access to them. This is an especially critical problem for the low-income and elderly populations which generally exhibit the greatest needs.

It should also be mentioned that the competition for housing is expected to price out those low-income and elderly individuals who are presently residing in the impacted areas of the Rock Springs SEPA. The housing supply will not be able to respond quickly enough to the in-migration, therefore, as demand

increases, prices should also climb and many individuals will no longer be able to afford present living conditions. In addition, the housing to be built will be too expensive for even the average worker.

Another problem involves the accountability of welfare services. Because welfare services are generally under the supervision of federal and state entities, local control is minimal. In addition to social and welfare services, recreational facilities have been unable to keep pace with the expanding population. It is important to consider the fact that the low-income and elderly populations generally have less mobility than other groups and therefore, access to recreational facilities and/or parks is often a problem.

Accessibility to social services may become severely limited in those areas where energy development and population growth will be concentrated. Demand will outstrip supply and many old and new residents will be unable to obtain needed services.

The data that we were able to obtain on the segment of the population receiving welfare payments indicates that generally a very low proportion of people in the Rock Springs SEPA are provided with such assistance. Exhibits II-I-1 through II-I-7 present the range of major public assistance categories for all five counties in the SEPA.

It is necessary to point out that Exhibits II-I-1 through II-I-4 present information by the number of cases instead of number of persons. This makes it very difficult to calculate the percentage of the population actually receiving welfare because one case often represents a family and not an individual. Percentages can be derived, however, they may be misleading. Despite this problem, the figures are so low in most instances that even if one case actually equals an entire household, the proportion of the population rarely exceeds five percent and in most cases, is below one percent. For example, using the number of cases who receive assistance, the percentages for emergency assistance and individual general relief are highest for Teton County and still only .4 percent (Exhibits II-I-2 and II-I-3).

On the other hand, percentages for AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) using the case data, range from .85 percent (Sublette County) to 3.24 percent (Uinta County), see Exhibit II-I-1. Assuming an average household size of four, the percentages would be higher and range from 3.4 percent (Sublette County) to 13.0 percent (Uinta County). These proportions are quite high, however, and may be overestimations.

Another public assistance category with higher percentages is food stamps. We did have the total number of persons receiving these payments for each county and percentages were 15.7 percent for Lincoln, 4.4 percent in Sublette, 10 percent for Sweetwater, 21.7 percent in Teton, and 13.8 percent for Uinta (Exhibit II-I-7). More specific information on welfare and Title XX services is included in Exhibit II-I-8.

Regarding the issue of whether specific racial, ethnic, and/or religious groups may be disproportionally represented in low-income categories, we were only able to obtain information for the State of Wyoming as a whole. As indicated in Exhibit II-I-9, unemployment is higher for women and minorities than it is for white males which is not unusual. The annual average unemployment rate for women is 4.2 percent, 8.8 percent for Blacks, 14.1 percent for Indians, and 6.3 percent for Spanish-Americans. The total unemployment rate for the State on the other hand is 3.2 percent which is quite low. Because of the relatively poor access to employment opportunities, Indians, Blacks, Spanish-Americans, and women in that order are more likely to fall into the lower income categories. These minorities and women who are presently employed are also in all probability working for less wages and may be existing only marginally on their incomes. However, the energy-related development has brought a great deal of new employment to the impacted areas. Consequently, many of the previously unemployed may have found work.

We could find no data which linked specific racial, ethnic, and/or religious groups to particular services, payments, or facilities.

In summary, social services may become more limited and inaccessible due to the energy-related development and consequent increases in population and demand. Expansion of the social service systems within the SEPA may become necessary in order to meet the needs of a growing population. Welfare services, on the other hand, have been provided to a very small segment of the population, with the exception of food stamps. Due to the expansion of employment benefits and related secondary economic impacts of the energy-related development, demand for public assistance should not increase and may in fact decrease the need for such aid.

EXHIBIT II-I-1

MAINTENANCE COST
July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

COUNTY	Total Cases	Eligible Persons		Total Money Payments	Average * Cases	Average Pmt. Per Case	Average Pmt. Per Person
		Adults	Children				
Lincoln	315	247	575	50,223	26	159.44	61.10
Sublette	34	11	81	4,172	3	122.71	45.35
Sweetwater	800	680	1,706	129,950	67	162.44	54.46
Teton	198	124	374	26,892	16	135.81	54.00
Uinta	292	224	770	47,708	24	163.38	47.99

* Active on-going cases.

Source: Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, Annual Statistical Report, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-I-2

MAINTENANCE COST
July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

COUNTY	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE				AFDC-FC			
	Total Cases	Total Direct Payment	Average Cases*	Average Payment Per Case	Total Child.	Total Money Payment	Average Number Children	Average Payment Per Child
Lincoln	20	1,322	2	66.10	6	576	**1	96.00
Sublette	9	451	**1	50.11	10	1,000	**1	100.00
Sweetwater	55	3,094	5	56.25	31	5,762	3	185.87
Teton	22	1,518	2	69.00	--	--	--	--
Uinta	7	700	**1	100.00	--	--	--	--

* Active on-going cases.
** Less than one.

Source: Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, Annual Statistical Report, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-I-3

MAINTENANCE COST AND MEDICAL VENDOR ONLY
July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

	TOTAL GENERAL RELIEF				MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS ONLY				CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES	
COUNTY	Total Cases	Total Money Payment	Average Cases*	Average Payment Per Case	Total Cases	Total Vendor Payment	Average Cases*	Average Payment Per Case	Total Child.	Average Cases*
Lincoln	39	2,594	3	66.51	7	942	**1	134.57	249	21
Sublette	10	326	**1	32.60	1	8	**1	8.00	203	17
Sweetwater	277	8,052	23	29.07	61	1,236	5	20.26	1,193	99
Teton	61	2,642	5	43.31	82	6,001	7	73.18	53	4
Uinta	22	2,006	2	91.18	1	515	**1	515.00	161	13

* Active on-going cases.
** Less than one.

Source: Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, Annual Statistical Report, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-I-4

GENERAL RELIEF BREAKDOWN
(Cases and Payments)
July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

	INDIVIDUAL GENERAL WELFARE				TRANSIENTS				CHILDREN'S SERVICES			
COUNTY	Total Cases	Total Money Payments	Average Cases*	Average Money Payments	Total Cases	Total Money Payments	Average Cases*	Average Money Payments	Total Cases	Total Money Payments	Average Cases*	Average Money Payments
Lincoln	31	2,513	3	81.06	8	81	**1	10.13	44	3,143	4	71.43
Sublette	7	281	**1	40.14	3	45	**1	15.00	117	14,245	10	121.75
Sweetwater	121	6,830	10	56.45	156	1,222	13	7.83	489	49,667	41	101.57
Teton	27	2,134	2	79.04	34	508	3	14.94	44	5,391	4	122.52
Uinta	22	2,006	2	91.18	--	--	--	--	66	4,138	6	62.70

* Active on-going cases.
** Less than one.

Source: Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, Annual Statistical Report, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-I-5

MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS BY CATEGORY
July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

COUNTY	INTERMEDIATE CARE		FEDERAL CATEGORY		GENERAL WELFARE		FAMILY PLANNING		MEDICAL ONLY		CHILDREN SERVICES		EXPECT MOTHERS		TOTAL	
	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount	Persons	Amount
Lincoln	75	2,535	342	6,218	5	48	--	--	7	942	8	145	1	190	438	10,078
Teblette	64	1,310	26	601	--	--	--	--	1	8	43	3,167	3	1,109	137	6,195
Sweetwater	384	11,549	512	11,315	1	115	2	29	61	1,236	90	3,391	8	1,250	1,058	28,885
Teton	8	77	58	1,462	1	255	--	--	82	6,001	28	7,270	--	--	177	15,065
Uinta	112	2,172	270	3,387	--	--	--	--	1	515	3	571	--	--	386	6,645

Source: Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, Annual Statistical Report, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-I-6

MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS BY SERVICE
July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

OUNTY	Physician	In-Patient Hospital	Out-Patient Hospital	Dental Care	Drugs	Boarding Homes & Anc.	Eye Care	X-Ray Other	Burial	Total
incoln	507	625	--	312	7,842	--	408	112	350	10,156
ublette	522	2,975	4	553	1,839	--	290	12	--	6,195
weetwater	2,311	1,841	87	1,844	21,579	--	1,120	408	--	29,190
eton	1,631	12,675	362	102	2,873	--	51	371	--	18,065
Uinta	288	817	8	216	5,274	--	--.	42	--	6,645

Source: Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, Annual Statistical Report, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-I-7

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM BY COUNTY
July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975

COUNTY	Total Households	Total Persons	Total Bonus	Average No. of HH's Per Month*	Average No. of Persons Per Month*	Average Bonus Per HH*
Lincoln	567	1,540	41,207	47	128	72.68
Sublette	99	177	5,091	8	15	51.42
Sweetwater	1,226	3,742	100,013	102	312	81.58
Teton	534	1,366	40,975	45	114	76.73
Uinta	363	1,240	31,894	30	103	87.86

Source: Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services, Annual Statistical Report, July 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-I-8
WELFARE AND TITLE XX SERVICES FOR
LINCOLN AND UINTA COUNTIES

		LINCOLN COUNTY				UINTA COUNTY			
		# Cases	# Adults	# Children	Total Persons	# Cases	# Adults	# Children	Total Persons
WELFARE	AFDC	37	21	72	93	39	31	92	113
	AFDC-FC	14	--	--	14	5	--	--	5
	Child Welfare	6	--	--	--	2	--	1	1
	General Assistance	5	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
	Emergency Assistance	0	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
TITLE XX SERVICES	Day Care	5	--	--	--	14	--	--	--
	Socialization	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--
	Homemakers	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
	Chore	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
	Protective	21	--	--	--	19	--	--	--
	Counseling	3	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
	Adoptive	0	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
	Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis & Treatment	19	--	--	--	16	--	--	--
	Family Planning	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Information & Referral	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance -- Lincoln and Uinta Counties, November 4, 1976.

EXHIBIT II-I-9

WYOMING ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYED
ANNUAL AVERAGE FY 1977

	TOTAL		MALE				FEMALE			
			WHITE		NON-WHITE		WHITE		NON-WHITE	
AGE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
16 - 17	1,223	11.9	551	10.0	26	21.7	627	13.7	19	41.3
18 - 19	1,108	9.9	435	6.8	12	13.6	653	13.9	8	15.6
20 - 24	1,808	6.0	940	5.3	88	27.7	737	6.2	43	16.1
25 - 34	1,325	3.0	635	2.3	141	19.8	506	3.1	43	12.6
35 - 44	809	2.4	327	1.7	45	11.3	413	3.1	24	10.0
45 - 54	668	2.1	342	1.8	36	10.8	277	2.3	13	5.5
55 - 64	525	2.3	369	2.4	11	6.5	137	1.8	8	7.5
65 and over	214	3.0	111	2.2	10	11.0	90	4.4	3	9.7
TOTAL	7,680	4.0	3,710	3.2	369	16.6	3,440	4.7	161	12.2

Source: Office of Manpower Planning, Comprehensive Manpower Plan (CETA) Cheyenne, August 1976.

SOURCES:

Wyoming Division of Public Assistance and Social Services. "Annual Statistical Report", July I, 1974 through June 30, 1975.

Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan, 1975.

Department of Economic Planning and Development. Community Profiles: A Pilot Project for Impact Assistance - Lincoln and Unita Counties, November 4, 1976.

Office of Manpower Planning, Comprehensive Manpower Plan (CETA). Cheyanne, August 1976.

J. Community Facilities

Because of the physical characteristics and natural attributes of the Rock Springs SEPA, recreational activities in the area are extensive. Not only do permanent area residents make use of the benefits of the natural and built environments, but thousands of tourists are attracted to the area annually (notably to the year-round activities in Teton and Sweetwater Counties). Outdoor recreational activities such as swimming, fishing, hiking, and camping are the most predominent.

Despite the area's natural endowments and attractions, population growth within the SEPA and increased tourism have put a stress on various recreational facilities which have had, in some cases, to expand in order to accommodate the increase in demand and usage. Perhaps the most crucial shortage involves recreational facilities for youth, particularly indoor year-round activity centers within the major urbanized areas.[1] Likewise, the mobility needs of the elderly in the cities requires careful consideration and planning in order to meet their needs.[2] Information on the existing recreational and cultural facilities, plus organized sports and activities for the counties are included in the exhibits which follow at the end of this section.

As described in the exhibits, the current available supply of recreational facilities and resources for the SEPA region are substantial. Exhibits II-J-1 through J-22 list the current (1970) usage of camping, hiking, boating, fishing, and other recreational activities by numbers of users. The exhibits then go on to project the 1990 anticipated usage demand for each of these recreational activities. In most cases, usage is expected to increase, between 20 and 50 percent. In some categories of activity, however, usage is expected to decline, for example, hunting is projected to decline in total participation by one quarter (Exhibit II-J-10).

By and large, recreational resources and activities in the SEPA will expand with increases in participation based upon the general growth of the region.

Exhibits II-J-23 through J-41 further describe recreational activities and facilities for the major urbanized areas within each county. Many of these facilities are likewise expected to expand and increase in usage.

FOOTNOTES

1. Division of Business and Economic Research, University of Wyoming, The Socioeconomic Impact of the Proposed Laramie River Station, August 1975; and Wyoming Recreational Commission, "Wyoming Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1973.

2. Ibid.

EXHIBIT II-J-1

RECREATION AREA AND FACILITY NEEDS
SEPA-WIDE REGION, 1980-1990

	Number of Acres or Facilities Needed			
	1980	1985	1990	Total
Boating Ramps	3	4	2	7 Ramps
Camping and Picnicking Units*				
A. Units needed to meet 1972 level	119	119	119	356 Units
B. Units to meet 40% of high weekend use	255	256	256	767 Units
C. Units to meet 60% of high weekend use	710	711	711	2,132 Units
Municipal Park and Playground Acreage	43	45	44	115 Acres
Golf Courses (9-Hole Equivalents)	1	2	1	4 Courses
Swimming Pools	1	2	1	4 Pools
Tennis Courts	1	2	1	4 Courts

* Teton County not counted due to the difficulty of separating use of National Park Service facilities from other public facilities in Teton County.

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-2
CAMPING AND PICNICKING FACILITY NEEDS[a]
FOR SEPA-WIDE REGION, 1970-1990

Total camping & picnicking party days, 1970	414,989
Camping & Picnicking parties on highest weekend use, 1970	6,222
Camping & picnicking units available in region, 1972	10,294
Percent activity at developed sites[b]	.34%
Total camping and picnicking parties, 1990	547,177
Camping & picnicking parties on highest weekend use, 1990	7,653
Additional units needed in 1990 if facilities were provided to meet:[b]	
Percent of use provided in 1972[c]	357
40 percent of high weekend use[d]	767
60 percent of high weekend use[e]	2,132

[a] Camping and picnicking facility needs were calculated on the basis of use requirements for highest weekend use.

[b] The difficulty of separating use of National Park Service facilities from other public facilities in Teton County prohibited the development of meaningful figures.

[c] 1990 needs determined on basis that the percentage of use occurring at developed sites in 1972 would be maintained in 1990.

[d] 1990 needs determined on basis that developed sites would be provided to meet 40% of high weekend use.

[e] 1990 needs determined on basis that developed sites would be provided to meet 60% of high weekend use.

[f] The number of units currently available exceeds the number of units required to meet 40% of high weekend use.

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-3

SEPA-WIDE REGION
CAMPING SITES

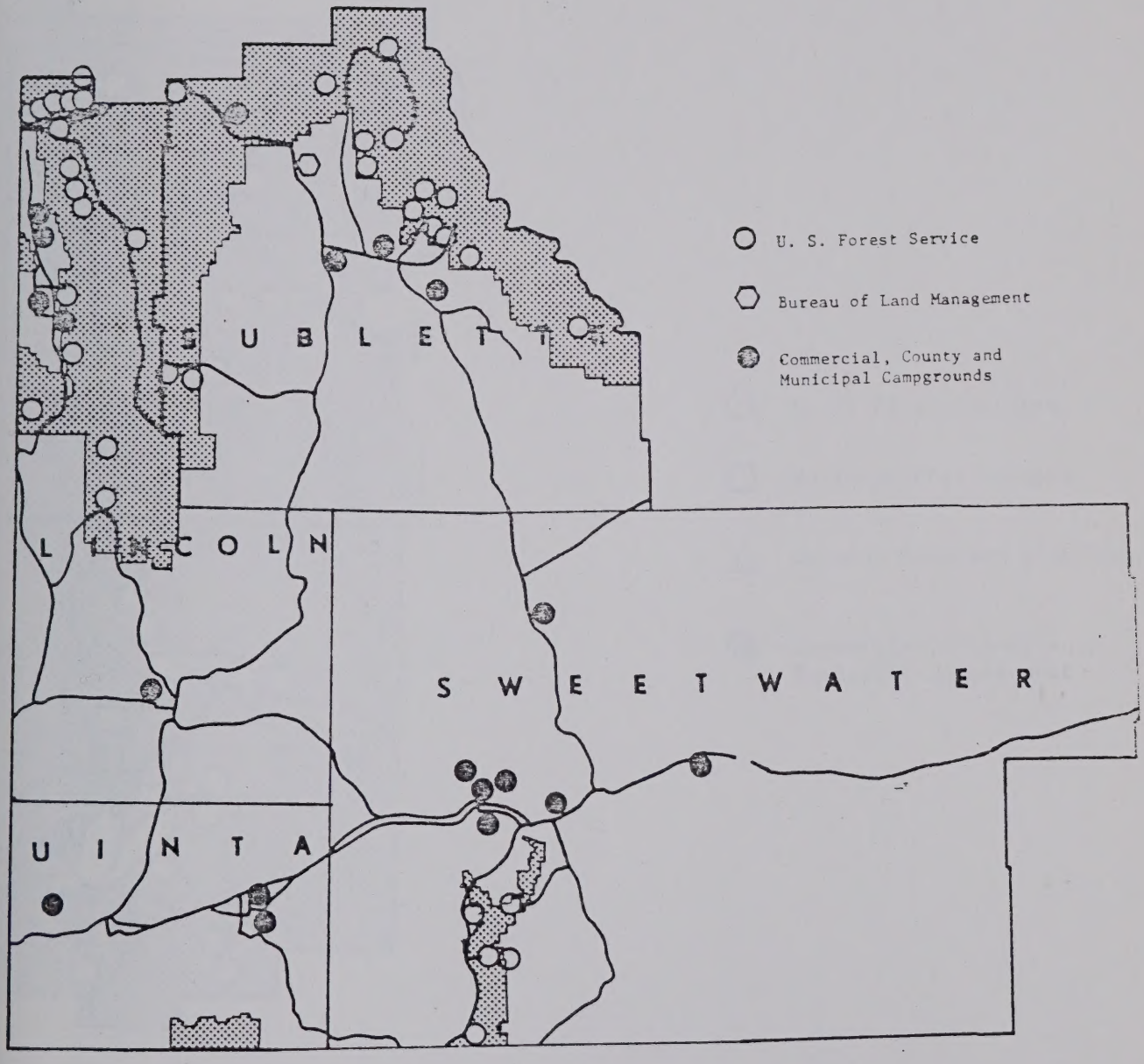
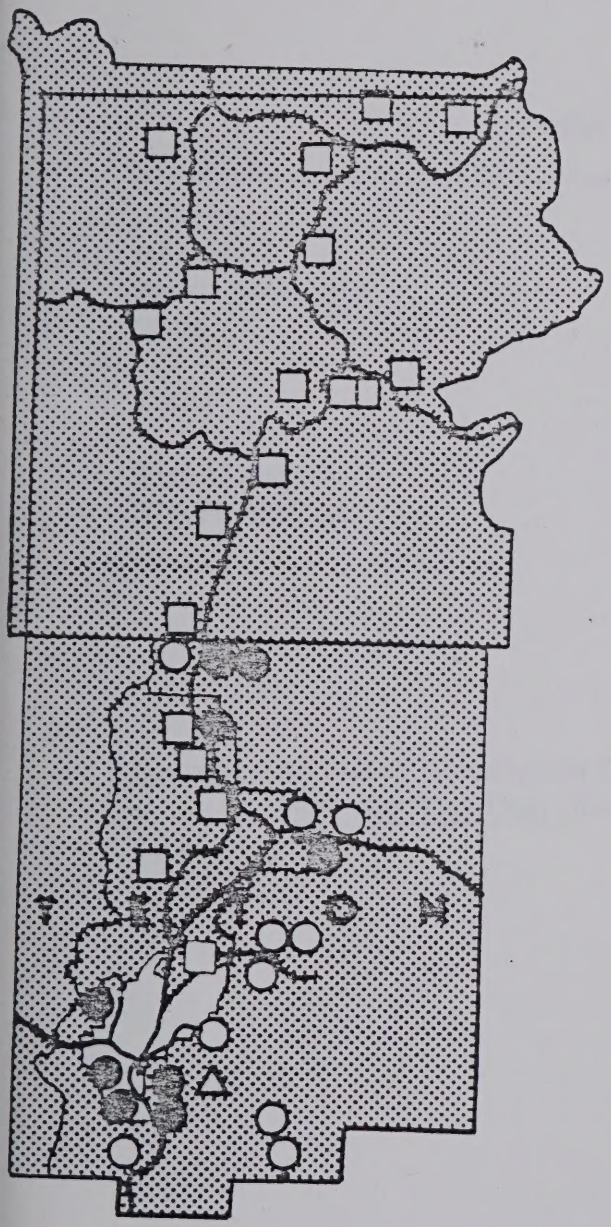

U B L E T T
L I N C O L N
S W E E T W A T E R
U I N T A
U. S. Forest Service
Bureau of Land Management
Commercial, County and Municipal Campgrounds

EXHIBIT II-J-3

CAMPING SITES

(cont'd)



○ U. S. Forest Service

□ National Park Service

△ Wyoming Game and Fish Commission

● Commercial, County and Municipal Campgrounds

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-4
1990 BOAT RAMP NEEDS, SEPA-WIDE REGION

COUNTY	Net Increases in Boats 1970 to 1990	New Ramps Needed by 1990
Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Uinta	873	7
Teton	203	2
TOTAL-SEPA	1,067	9
STATE TOTAL	12,708	104

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-5

MUNICIPAL PARKS AND PLAYGROUND ACREAGE NEEDS FOR 1990
SEPA-WIDE REGION

County	Present Acres 1972	Required Acres[1] 1990	Needed Acres[2] 1990
Teton	57	74	17
Lincoln	82	56	a
Sublette	45	62	17
Sweetwater	195	258	63
Uinta	37	72	35
State	4,721	3,797	657

[1]Acreage determined by use of park and playground standard.

[2]1990 acreage needs for the Regions are shown as the sum of the acreage deficiencies identified for each activity.

[a]Existing supply of park and playground acres exceeds acreage requirement determined for 1990.

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-6

WYOMING GOLF COURSES[1]

SEPA-WIDE REGION

County	Present Courses 1972	Required Courses 1990	Needed Courses 1990
Teton	2	2	*
Lincoln	3	3	*
Sublette	0	1	1
Sweetwater	1	4	3
Uinta	1	1	*

[1]Includes both public and private golf courses.

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-7

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION
BOATING AND CANOEING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	23,677	27,759	17%
Sublette	14,913	24,340	63%
Sweetwater	126,903	164,003	29%
Teton	10,399	12,708	22%
Uinta	13,798	11,301	-18%
TOTAL-SEPA	189,690	240,111	21%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-8

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

CAMPING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	83,271	92,335	11%
Sublette	53,279	94,516	77%
Sweetwater	121,031	156,476	29%
Teton	20,746	38,214	84%
Uinta	25,527	22,533	-12%
TOTAL-SEPA	303,854	404,074	25%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-9

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

FISHING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	128,000	292,586	129%
Sublette	180,116	367,110	104%
Sweetwater	145,595	335,050	130%
Teton	189,791	99,840	- 47%
Uinta	68,368	80,582	18%
TOTAL-SEPA	711,870	1,175,168	39%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-10

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

HUNTING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	21,655	13,751	-36%
Sublette	19,117	11,113	-42%
Sweetwater	43,089	30,584	-29%
Teton	15,585	18,764	20%
Uinta	17,573	13,427	-24%
TOTAL-SEPA	116,930	87,639	-25%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-11

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

HIKING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	21,741	35,864	65%
Sublette	37,038	66,994	81%
Sweetwater	82,824	118,426	43%
Teton	27,043	33,281	23%
Uinta	18,004	19,201	7%
TOTAL-SEPA	186,650	273,766	32%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-12

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

SKIING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	4,610	24,771	437%
Sublette	3,820	4,193	10%
Sweetwater	30,096	12,846	- 57%
Teton	24,892	8,024	- 68%
Uinta	1,391	6,744	385%
TOTAL-SEPA	64,809	56,578	- 13%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-13

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

GOLFING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	9,143	15,658	71%
Sublette	4,659	15,191	226%
Sweetwater	33,487	81,778	144%
Teton	9,668	19,603	103%
Uinta	10,903	21,158	94%
TOTAL-SEPA	67,860	153,388	56%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-14

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

ATTENDANCE AT ATHLETIC EVENTS

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	22,083	12,646	-43%
Sublette	8,158	10,862	33%
Sweetwater	35,778	34,076	- 5%
Teton	10,476	13,222	26%
Uinta	12,854	11,321	-12%
TOTAL-SEPA	89,349	82,127	- 9%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-15

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

WATER SKIING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	4,726	9,770	107%
Sublette	2,876	6,159	114%
Sweetwater	26,605	37,003	39%
Teton	5,329	3,801	- 29%
Uinta	2,626	6,152	134%
TOTAL-SEPA	42,833	62,885	32%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-16

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

PICNICKING COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	32,925	42,722	30%
Sublette	18,775	26,478	41%
Sweetwater	32,617	39,821	22%
Teton	13,838	23,433	69%
Uinta	12,982	10,675	-18%
TOTAL-SEPA	111,137	143,129	22%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-17

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

SIGHTSEEING AND PLEASURE DRIVES

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	48,061	38,746	-19%
Sublette	41,598	41,449	0
Sweetwater	127,592	110,543	-13%
Teton	30,602	54,647	79%
Uinta	56,622	39,215	-31%
TOTAL-SEPA	304,475	284,600	- 6%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-18

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

SWIMMING

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	46,113	53,684	16%
Sublette	16,912	40,161	137%
Sweetwater	81,321	101,363	25%
Teton	22,226	23,650	6%
Uinta	20,404	34,617	70%
TOTAL-SEPA	186,976	253,475	26%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-19

WYOMING SWIMMING POOLS: SEPA-WIDE REGION

County	1972 Present pools	1990 Present pools
Lincoln	2	3
Sublette	1	2
Sweetwater	3	4
Teton	0	1
Uinta	2	2
TOTAL-SEPA	7	12

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-20

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

RODEOS

COUNTY	1970	1990	% Increase 1990 over 1970
Lincoln	21,250	14,549	-32%
Sublette	10,191	12,211	20%
Sweetwater	10,537	16,134	53%
Teton	13,097	20,659	58%
Uinta	16,928	22,297	32%
TOTAL-SEPA	72,003	85,850	16%

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-21

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

SOFTBALL AND BASEBALL

COUNTY	1970	1990
Lincoln	13,002	8,234
Sublette	5,652	9,158
Sweetwater	27,679	26,242
Teton	7,257	10,697
Uinta	10,685	10,543
TOTAL-SEPA	64,275	75,571

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-22

ESTIMATED TOTAL RECREATION PARTICIPATION
SEPA-WIDE REGION

COUNTY	1970	1990
Lincoln	3,066	1,955
Sublette	1,333	2,174
Sweetwater	6,527	6,230
Teton	1,713	2,539
Uinta	2,520	2,503
TOTAL-SEPA	15,159	15,401

Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission, An Outdoor Recreation Plan for Wyoming, June 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-23

KEMMERER/LINCOLN COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Kemmerer offers a variety of indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities for both the participant and the spectator, as well as cultural activities, a portion of these activities are listed below.

Type	Number
Improved parks	1
Partially improved parks	2
Baseball parks	1
Softball parks	1
Basketball courts	1
Football fields	1
Track facilities	1
Handball courts	1
Swimming pools	1
Golf courses (18-hole)	1
Tennis courts	2
Bowling alleys	1
Theatres (indoor)	1
Fishing lakes	1
Lakes open to boats	1
Picnic grounds	1
Concert facilities	1
Motorcycle racetrack	1
Archery range	1
Pistol range	1
Senior citizens recreation	1

There is a snow machine recreation area and skiing facilities within two miles of Kemmerer.

Source: Wyoming Industrial Development Corporation. Economic Blueprint Component of Public Investment Plan: Kemmerer, Wyoming, 1975.

EXHIBIT II-J-24

KEMMERER/LINCOLN COUNTY

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football
Basketball
Wrestling
Swimming
Golf

Baseball and softball:

City softball

Youth organizations:

Boy Scouts
Explorer Scouts
Girl Scouts
Cub Scouts
Job's Daughters
M.I.A.
Four H

Fraternal, civic, and social clubs and organizations:

Bowling Leagues
Motorcycle club
Arts and Crafts
Home Economics Clubs
American Legion
V.F.W.
Eagles
I.O.O.F.
Moose Club
Masonic Lodge
Eastern Star
Knights of Columbus
Chamber of Commerce
Kemmerer Booster Club
B.P.W.
Newcomers
Lions

Points of historical or geological interest:

Kemmerer City Museum
Fossil Buttes National Monument

Year around outdoor sports available in Kemmerer include hunting, mountain climbing, hiking, fishing, water skiing, snowmobiling, ice fishing and skating.

Source: WIDC, Public Investment Plan.

EXHIBIT II-J-25

STAR VALLEY
LINCOLN COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Hunting and fishing are great in the Star Valley area. The Salt River and its many tributaries provide great fishing. Float trips on the Salt and Snake Rivers offer adventure and excitement. The area abounds with elk, deer, moose, and bear. There are a number of licensed outfitters in the area for big game hunting. Hiking and picnicking can be enjoyed during the summer months, as well as golfing at Afton's Valli Vu Golf Club. For the winter sports enthusiast, ski touring and snowmobiling are available. Snowmobile and cutter races provide excitement as spectator sports during the winter.

Major Events

The Lincoln County Fair in Afton offers livestock, crop, and 4-H exhibits together with a night rodeo. Night rodeos are also held during the last week in June, on July 4th, and the last week in July. Snowmobile and cutter races are held throughout the winter months.

Points of Historical or Geological Interest

Intermittent Spring, located in Swift Creek Canyon, five miles east of Afton, is one of nature's unique wonders. The spring flows a huge volume of water from its opening in solid rock for an 18-minute period, then completely ceases to flow for the same period. It is believed to be a siphon spring.

The Bridger National Forest is easily accessible and offers many and varied scenic sights. Bridger National Forest boasts more lakes and streams than any forest in the Intermountain region.

Twelve miles north of Afton is one of Wyoming's largest buffalo herds.

Source: WIDC, Public Investment Plan

EXHIBIT II-J-26

ROCK SPRINGS/SWEETWATER COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Opportunities

Rock Springs offers a variety of indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities for both the participant and the spectator, as well as cultural activities, only a portion of these activities being listed.

Type	Number
Improved parks	7
Baseball parks	
Basketball courts	8
Football fields	1
Track field	1
Swimming pool	1
Tennis courts	3
Bowling alleys	2
Theaters (indoor)	3
Fairgrounds	1
Rodeo arenas	1
Concert facilities (indoor)	2
Motorcycle racetrack	1
Senior citizens' recreational facilities	1

Flaming Gorge 35 miles southwest of Rock Springs provides opportunities for fishing, boating and other water recreational sports. Also has camping facilities and picnic grounds. The nearest winter recreation area is at Pinedale, 100 miles north.

Cultural facilities and events

Concert facilities are available in the Junior High School and Western Wyoming College

Community concerts and theatrical productions by local groups. Occasionally a guest symphony or other shows are presented.

Source: WIDC, Public Investment Plan

EXHIBIT II-J-27

SWEETWATER COUNTY

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football	Classes 10 - 12
Basketball	Classes 10 - 12
Wrestling	Classes 10 - 12 and Pee Wee Wrestling
Swimming	
Volleyball	
Gymnastics	
Band	

Baseball and softball programs:

Several community sponsored softball teams

Other community activities:

Boxing program
Bowling leagues
Ski club
Theater group
Artist's Guild

Youth organizations:

Boy Scouts	DeMolay
Girl Scouts	Catholic Youth Org.
Job's Daughters	Rainbow Girls
	4-H

Fraternal, Civic, Social Clubs and Organizations:

American Legion	Newcomers Club
V.F.W.	Chamber of Commerce
B.P.O.E.	Lions Club
B.P.O.E. Does	Kiwanis Club
Eagles	Rotary Club
Shrine	Motorcycle Club
Masonic Lodge	Gun Club
Eastern Star	Women's Club
Knights of Columbus	Home Ec Club

Annual events

Sweetwater County Fair - August
Rodeos - In conjunction with county fair

Points of historical or geological interest

The Overland Trail
National Historic Landmark - Powell's Colorado River Expedition

EXHIBIT II-J-28

GREEN RIVER/SWEETWATER COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Green River offers a variety of indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities for both the participant and the spectator, as well as cultural activities, a portion of these are listed below.

Type	Number
Improved parks	2
Partially improved parks	1
Basketball courts	2
Football fields	1
Baseball parks	1
Track facilities	1
Swimming pools	1
Golf courses (9-hole)	1
Tennis courts	1
Bowling alleys	1
Ice skating rinks (outdoor)	1
Roller skating rinks	1
Fishing lakes	1
Picnic grounds	2
Camping facilities	2
Rodeo arenas	1
Archery range	1
Pistol range	1
Senior citizens recreational facilities	1

Cultural facilities and events:

Concert facilities located in the school.
Community concerts, university musical groups, and art shows are the primarily cultural events in Green River.

EXHIBIT II-J-29
GREEN RIVER/SWEETWATER COUNTY

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football	Class A
Basketball	Class A
Wrestling	Class A
Swimming	
Golf	
Band	

Baseball and softball:

Babe Ruth
Little League

Other community activities:

Swimming program
Archery
Bowling leagues
Women's Club

Young people's organizations:

Boy Scouts	Brownie Scouts
Explorer Scouts	Catholic Youth Organization
Cub Scouts	M.I.A.
Girl Scouts	Four H

Fraternal, Civic, Social Clubs, and Organizations:

American Legion	Chamber of Commerce
V.F.W.	Lions Club
Eagles Club	Jaycees
I.O.O.F.	American Legion Aux.
Shrine Temple	Historical Society
Masonic Lodge	Women's Club
Eastern Star	Jayceettes
Knights of Columbus	TOPS
League of Women Voters	V.F.W. Auxiliary
Newcomers Club	ESA & Beta Sigma Phi

Annaul events:

Rodeo
Golf tournament
Trap shooting tournament

Points of historical or geological interest:

Expedition Island - site of starting point of John Wesley Powell's expedition down the Green and Colorado Rivers to the Grand Canyon.

County museum

EXHIBIT II-J-30

PINEDALE/SUBLETTE COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Pinedale offers a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities including skiing, hunting, fishing, hiking or simply enjoying nature's beauty at its best. Pinedale provides a real Western atmosphere, and big game species abound in the area.

Type	Number
Parks	1
Tennis courts	1
Baseball fields	1
Football fields	1
Basketball courts	1
Theaters (indoor)	2
Rodeo arenas	1
Skating rinks (outdoor)	1

1,000 lakes, rivers and streams are well stocked with all kinds of trout. Float trips are popular in the area. There are hunting seasons for deer, elk, moose, and bear, as well as sage chickens. Skiing for families and snowmobile trips to scenic mountain spots are among the recreational opportunities available in the Pinedale area.

Cultural facilities and events

Art exhibits are displayed at the Library.
School facilities are available for school plays which are presented during the school year.

EXHIBIT II-J-31

PINEDALE/SUBLETTE COUNTY

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football
Basketball

Baseball and softball programs:

From pee-wee to adults

Fraternal, Civic, Social Clubs and Organizations:

V.F.W.
American Legion & Aux.
Masonic Lodge
Bronx Community Club
Eastern Star
Job's Daughters
Green River Cowbelles
Chamber of Commerce
Boat Club
Snowmobile Club
B.P.W.

Points of historical or geological interest

Upper Green River Rendezvous-Trapper's Point National Historic Site is six miles west of Pinedale at the Cora Junction on U. S. 187. In this area, trappers, traders, and Indians from throughout the West met the supply caravans from St. Louis to "barter, trade for furs, gamble, drink, frolic, pray and scheme." Here Bridger, Sublette, Fitzpatrick and other legendary figures of the fur trade era held several of the most famed Rocky Mountain Fur Fairs.

EXHIBIT II-J-32

BIG PINEY /SUBLETTE COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Opportunities

Big Piney offers a variety of indoor and outdoor recreational opportunities for both the participant and the spectator, as well as cultural activities, only a portion of these activities being listed.

Type	Number
Planned parks	1
Baseball parks	1
Football fields	1
Track facilities	1
Swimming pools	1
Horseshoe courts	1
Ice skating rinks (outdoor)	1
Trapshooting	1
Lakes open to boats	1
Picnic grounds	Numerous
Camping facilities	1
Fairgrounds	1
Rodeo arenas	1
Motorcycle racetrack	1
Horseracing track	1
Pistol range	1

Skiing facilities are available 40 miles north at Pinedale. Camping facilities, picnic areas, snow machine recreation area and other opportunities for outdoor recreation are available in Teton National Forest.

EXHIBIT II-J-33

BIG PINEY/SUBLETTE COUNTY

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football	Class B
Basketball	Class B
Swimming	
Volleyball	
Gymnastics	
Band	
Track	

Baseball and softball programs:

Babe Ruth League
Little League

Youth organizations:

Boy Scouts	Bluebirds
Explorer Scouts	M.I.A.
Cub Scouts	4-H
Girl Scouts	Conservation Club
Job's Daughters	Bi-Centennial Club
Campfire Girls	Ski Club

Fraternal, Civic, Social Clubs and Organizations:

American Legion	Lions Club
Masonic Lodge	Motorcycle Club
Eastern Star	Pals
League of Women Voters	Triangle Club
Cowbelles	

Annual events

County Fair - August
Rodeo and Bar-B-Q - July 3 and 4

Points of historical or geological interest

Lander Cutoff of the Oregon Trail - the first engineered wagon road west of the Mississippi. Constructed in 1858 by Colonel Frederick W. Lander, the road provided a more desirable and shorter route through the west-central portion of the country. It was used by emigrants for many years. Bronze plaques imbedded in concrete posts mark the route. Many dates, names and initials can still be seen along the trail. Graves have been marked and identified where possible.

EXHIBIT II-J-34

JACKSON/TETON COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Opportunities

Jackson, located in Jackson Hole, offers a diversification of things to do; fishing in streams and lakes so pure you can see the trout before it hits your line; hunting for big game including moose, elk, deer, bear and bighorn sheep; horseback riding, hiking, and mountain climbing are also popular in the Jackson area. Water skiing, swimming, packing into wilderness areas, and golf are favorite summer sports. Winter provides many opportunities for skiing, snowshoeing, or snowmobiling. Jackson Hole is internationally famous with three major ski areas offering slopes for the beginner, intermediate, expert, and super skier. There are miles of untrammeled snow country for ski touring or snowshoeing. Snowmobile tours highlight the winter season in Jackson Hole, and a trip to Yellowstone in winter is a truly unforgettable adventure. Spectator sports include exciting cutter races, snowmobile races, NASTAR races, and dog sled races.

Major Events

Jackson Hole Rodeo, featuring wild adventures of the old west is held each weekend throughout the summer.

Various wilderness trips are planned for different areas throughout the summer.

Teton County Fair, featuring stock and crop exhibits, takes place in mid-August.

NASTAR skiing races are held each Sunday and Wednesday at Teton Village Ski Area.

Grand Teton Music Festival is staged from late July through August, with three concerts per week, at Teton Village.

Cutter races, dog sled races, and snowmobile races are held at various times throughout the winter.

Cultural facilities and events

Jackson Hole has the largest number of private galleries in the state with such outstanding showings as the Jackson Lake Lodge Gallery in Moran; Four Seasons, the Happy Peasant, May, Jackson Hole, Savage, Trailside, Jensen, and Archie Teater Studio, all in Jackson, and the Teton Village Gallery at Teton Village.

"Live" theater has grown in popularity and The Pink Garter, Jackson Hole Playhouse, and Dirty Jack's, all in Jackson, provide outstanding legitimate and melodramatic entertainment nightly throughout the summer.

EXHIBIT II-J-35

JACKSON/TETON COUNTY

Points of historical or geological interest

Maude Noble Cabin was erected in 1916 and gained local historical importance in 1923 as the site of a meeting that led to the establishment of the Park.

Bill Menor Cabin and Ferry dates back to 1892 when Bill Menor established the ferry which for more than 25 years was the only dry way to cross the river. The cabin is now a museum containing furniture and personal belongings of early Jackson Hole settlers.

The Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area is located about six miles up the Gros Ventre River and is an outstanding example of a phenomenal geologic landslide.

Approximately four miles north of Jackson to the east, up-heavals of mountains and erosion have produced a formation called the "Sleeping Indian". Nature has created this unusual likeness complete with folded arms, mouth, nose, and flowing headdress.

Warm Springs is a natural hot water spring located just north of the town of Jackson having a constant water flow which feeds a large swimming pool. The water is cooled to approximately 75 degrees for swimming.

Astoria Mineral Hot Springs are located 17 miles south of Jackson near the Snake River. The hot mineral water comes out of the ground at 104 degrees and is cooled to approximately 90 degrees for swimming.

Granite Hot Springs affords a swimming pool used year around. It is located about 20 miles from Jackson to the south in Hoback Canyon. In the winter, the hot springs are accessible only by snowmobile or cross country skiing.

Targhee National Forest was established in 1908. It is said to have derived its name from an Indian Warrior, Tygee, who was reportedly killed in 1871. Teton Basin on the western slope of the Tetons in Targhee National Forest, was once known as Pierre's Hole, the scene of many historical battles.

Miller's Cabin, located about three miles east of the central square in Jackson, is an important landmark in the history of the United States conservation movement. The building was used as an administrative headquarters of both the Teton National Forest and the National Elk Refuge.

EXHIBIT II-J-36

MOUNTAIN VIEW/UINTA COUNTY

Recreational Facilities

Mountain View has only recently been incorporated and, for that reason, has few recreational facilities; nowever, plans are being formulated to acquire land for an improved park with baseball diamond, playground equipment, picnic facilities, and a general recreation building.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir provides opportunities for fishing, boating and other water sports. The Uinta Mountains offer many recreational opportunities including fishing, picnic areas, camping sites, and winter sports such as snowmobiling and skiing.

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football	Class B
Basketball	Class B
Wrestling	Class B
Volleyball	Girls

Youth organizations:

Boy Scouts
Explorer Scouts
Cub Scouts
Girl Scouts
Brownie Scouts
M.I.A.
Four H
F.F.A.

Fraternal, Civic, Social Clubs, and Organizations:

While Mountain View does not yet have local club facilities, membership is open to residents in numerous groups and clubs in the Valley. Included are bowling leagues, artist's clubs, women's clubs, American Legion, Knights of Columbus, and Lions Club.

Points of historical or geological interest:

Fort Bridger
Fort Supply Marker
Uinta Mountains

EXHIBIT II-J-37

LYMAN/UINTA COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Flaming Gorge Reservoir provides opportunities for fishing, boating, and other water sports. The Uinta Mountains to the south of Lyman offer many recreational facilities and opportunities including fishing lakes and streams, picnic grounds, camping sites, and winter sports such as snow-mobiling and skiing.

Type	Number
Improved parks	1
Baseball parks	1
Softball parks	1
Basketball courts	1
Football fields	1
Swimming pools	1
Theatres (indoor)	1
Rodeo arenas	1
Motorcycle racetrack	1
Lakes open to boats	1

EXHIBIT II-J-38

LYMAN/UINTA COUNTY

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football	Classes 10, 11 and 12
Basketball	Classes 10, 11 and 12
Wrestling	Classes 10, 11 and 12
Swimming	
Volleyball	
Band	

Youth organizations:

Boy Scouts
Cub Scouts
Girl Scouts
Brownie Scouts
Home Ec Club
F.F.A.

Annual events:

Rodeo - July

Points of historical or geological interest:

Fort Bridger, which was established in 1842 by Jim Bridger, is now a state park. The museum collection includes many pioneer relics.

EXHIBIT II-J-39

EVANSTON/UINTA COUNTY

Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Type	Number	Description
Improved Parks	3	1 canyon type, 2 playground
Baseball parks	1	City owned - regulation size
Softball parks	1	City owned - regulation size
Basketball courts	3	At all schools
Football fields	2	1 City owned - 1 High School
Track facilities	1	High School dirt track
Swimming pools	2	1 Municipal - 1 school-indoor
Golf courses	2	1 City owned - par 36 - with driving range
	1	Miniature - in City Park
Tennis courts	2	City owned - concrete
Bowling alleys	1	Privately owned - 10 lanes with pool hall
Horseshoe courts	4	2 sand type - City Park 2 at golf course
Ice skating rinks	1	City owned - flooded each winter
Roller skating rinks	1	Elem. school gym
Theaters	1	Indoor
Fishing lakes	1	U.P.R.R. fish pond for those under 14 over 65
Lakes open to boats	1	15 mi. south of town - operated by Boat Club
Picnic & camping facilities	3	10 mi. south of town - camping next to river 15 mi. south of town - reservoir operated by Boat Club City Park
Fairgrounds	1	County Fairgrounds
Rodeo arenas	1	County Fairgrounds
Concert facilities	2	Jr. & Sr. High Schools
Motorcycle racetrack	1	In process of building
Snow machine rec. area	1	20 miles south in Nat. Forest area
Skiing facilities	1	10 miles east-1 chair lift, 2 rope tows
Archery range	1	Next to golf course
Senior citizens rec. facilities	1	Senior Citizens Hall

EXHIBIT II-J-40

EVANSTON/UINTA COUNTY

Organized Sports and Activities

Public school system:

Football	Classes 7 through 12
Basketball	Classes 7 through 12
Wrestling	Classes 7 through 12
Swimming	All classes
Volleyball	All classes
Golf	Senior High
Gymnastics	Senior High
Band	All classes
Track	All classes

Young people's organizations:

Boy Scouts	Campfire Girls
Explorer Scouts	DeMolay
Cub Scouts	Catholic Youth Organization
Girl Scouts	M.I.A.
Brownie Scouts	4-H Club
Job's Daughters	Future Homemakers of America

Fraternal, Civic, Social Clubs and Organization:

American Legion	Chamber of Commerce
V.F.W.	Lions Club
Eagles Club	Jaycees
I.O.O.F.	Rod & Gun Club
Shrine Temple	Ski Club
Masonic Lodge	E.S.A.
Eastern Star	V.F.W. Auxiliary
Knights of Columbus	American Legion Auxiliary
Newcomers Club	Homemaker's Club
Literary Club	Motorcycle Club

Annual events

Uinta County Fair - 2nd week in August
Cowboy Days - Labor Day weekend
Golf tournaments during summer months

EXHIBIT II-J-41

EVANSTON/UINTA COUNTY

Points of historical or geological interest

Medicine Butte - north of Evanston
Almy - old coal mine town which had a population of hundreds of Chinese miners during the latter part of the last century. The mines were virtually destroyed by an explosion in 1895.

Bear River City - more commonly known in the area as "Beartown" - 10 miles south of Evanston, an old railroad "end-of-track" site during the building of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Pony Express, California and Mormon Trails - south of Evanston

Old Fort Bridger - 35 miles east of Evanston - with museum

City Hall Museum

Evanston has plans to improve the outdoor swimming pool and to enlarge and improve the present city parks. Resurfacing and improvement of the present tennis courts and the addition of two courts is also being planned. They expect to build an ampitheatre and handball courts, as well as to locate facilities for boxing and gymnastics.

K. Water Systems

Streams, lakes, and reservoirs constitute Wyoming's surface water resources. Of the five major river basins which comprise the state, the most significant in terms of the District is the Colorado River Basin which encompasses all of Sweetwater and most of Sublette, Uinta, and Lincoln Counties (see Exhibit II-K-1). The Columbia River Basin encompasses all of Teton County and parts of Lincoln and Sublette, while the Great Basin includes those western parts of Lincoln and Uinta Counties not within the Colorado River Basin. The Great Divide Basin covers a small part of northeastern Sweetwater County and is within the Colorado River Basin. Within these three major drainage systems are the Green River, Bear River, and Snake River Basins and their tributaries (Exhibit II-K-2). Exhibit II-K-1 shows these major basin and drainage systems, while Exhibit II-K-2 graphically portrays average annual stream flow for the principal rivers within these systems. A description of the principal rivers' flows and usages is shown in Exhibit II-K-3.

Due to annual stream-flow fluctuations, the need arises for regulation to provide firm water supplies. Over 100 reservoirs with a capacity of 1000 acre-feet or more have been constructed in Wyoming to regulate water supplies, provide seasonal water control, and also provide carry-over capacity to ease the effects of drought. Within the District the following reservoirs have provided these functions:

		Daily Capacity (acre-feet)*
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	Sweetwater County	3,873,000/3,751,000
Fontenelle Reservoir	Lincoln County	166,300/ 361,600
Jackson Lake	Teton County	402,100/ 852,100

* Minimum/maximum capacity range for year of record, 1974.

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Water Resource Data for Wyoming, 1974.

Irrigation is by far the largest consumptive water use in Wyoming and the District amounting to over 82 percent of the 2,601,300 acre-feet of streamflow depletions; thus, water is often reused many times through the system of return flows. In the District irrigation accounts for 85 percent of water depletion. Other consumptive water uses include municipal, domestic, and stock water, industrial and reservoir evaporation. For the District's rivers, irrigation also is the predominant water user with municipal and industrial users requiring lesser amounts. The District's irrigation water rights for the principal river basins there totals 772,800 acres encompassing 485,100 acres of land. Exhibit II-K-4 breaks this down further.

Many of man's activities affect water consumption. For example, soil conservation and range management practices may conserve soil moisture for more beneficial plant species, and may reduce the runoff from the land. Reservoirs regulate water supplies as well as provide for such uses as flood control, recreation, and hydropower. Stock ponds prove beneficial to wildlife as well as to man's diversions for irrigation, municipal, and industrial uses. In terms of future expansion and development within the SEPA, the overall availability of surface and groundwater supplies may prove a major factor in growth management. Exhibit II-K-5 identifies the projected needs for Municipal and Industrial water in the District by River Basin area. Between 1980 and the year 2000, the total SEPA demand will require over 95,000 acre-feet of water per year. This water supply will require new sources for the region (or expansion of existing ones). The total population estimates used to arrive at these water supply figures were an increase of about 550,000 persons by 1990. Some question is raised with the accuracy of these figures (see the report of the State Engineer's Office, Wyoming Water Planning Program, A Water Development Program for Wyoming, October 1974). It should be emphasized, however, that water needs for people are relatively small by comparison with those for industrial and agricultural uses. This is especially true of the projected increases by water-consuming energy and minerals

development industries. More specific reliable data on projected consumption by specific industry types is not available.

Many other water uses are nonconsumptive. Streamflows and reservoir water releases provide for fishing, wildlife habitat, recreation, and hydropower. The Green River reservoir is an example of multiple use of water resource systems. Flaming Gorde and Fontenelle Reservoirs, the major ones (with Jackson Lake) within the District, provide for both storage for water conservation and recreation uses, fish, and wildlife. The primary purposes of the dams and reservoirs are to produce irrigation water supplies for the region, to produce hydroelectric power, and to provide flood control.

Major hydroelectric powerplants in or adjacent to Wyoming have a combined generating capacity of 576,400 kilowatts. The hydroplants in the District and their generating capacities are Flaming Gorge (108,000 kw) and Fontenelle (10,000 kw) on the Green River, together accounting for about 20 percent of the total hydroelectric capacity in the state.

WYOMING STATE ENGINEERS OFFICE
WATER PLANNING PROGRAM

STATE OF WYOMING

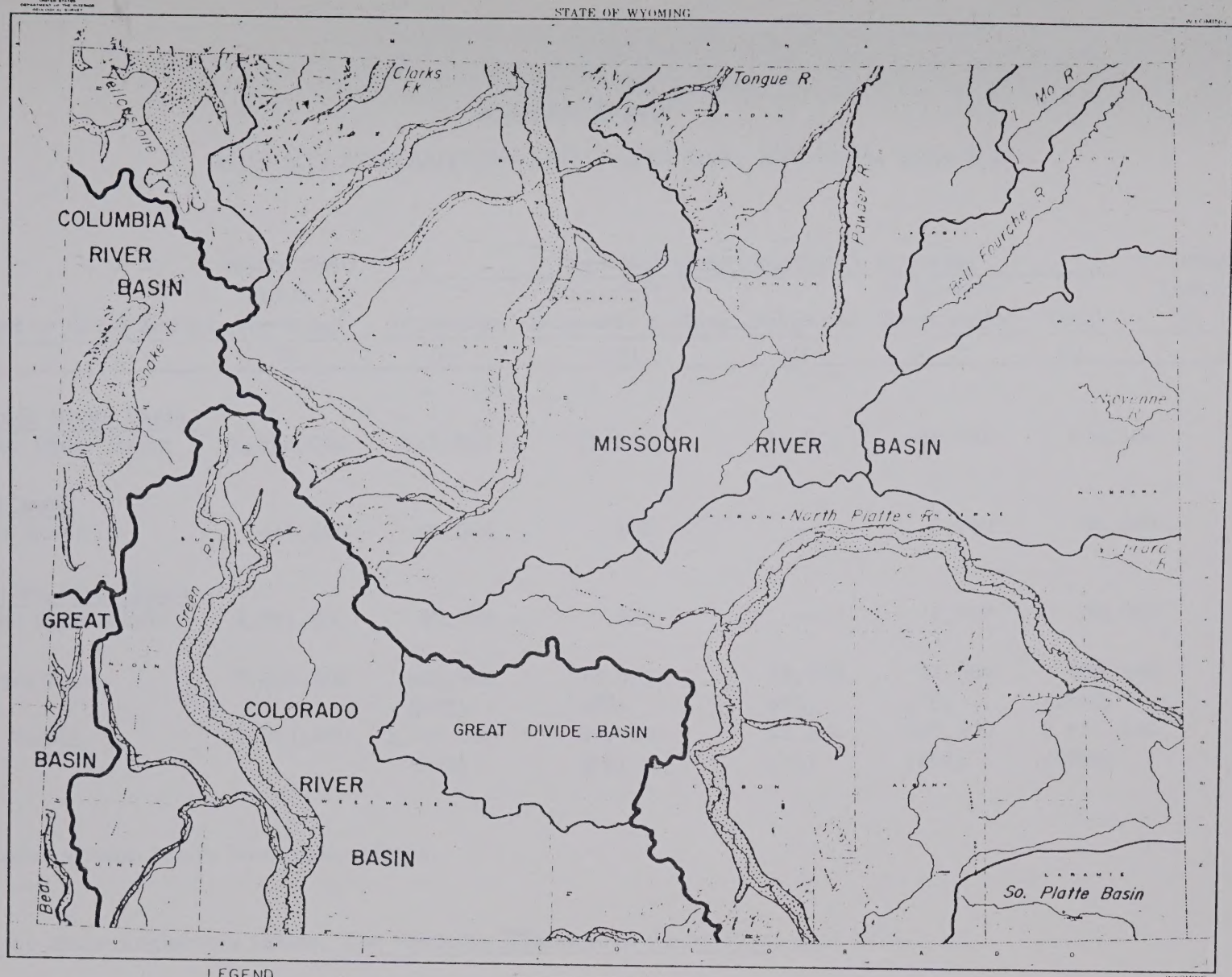
EXHIBIT II-K-1

WYOMING'S DRAINAGE SYSTEMS
AND
MAJOR RIVER BASINS

LEGEND

WYOMING'S DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

1. Yellowstone River Basin
2. Bighorn River Basin
3. Northeastern Wyoming
4. Platte River Basin
5. Green River Basin
6. Bear River Basin
7. Snake River Basin



LEGEND

Major Drainage Basin

Sub-Basin

1/2 1 2

Million Acre-Feet

EXHIBIT II-K-2

Average Annual Streamflow

EXHIBIT II-K-3

AVERAGE STREAMFLOW AND WATER USE, 1948-1968, (acre-feet)

District or River Basins	Water Yield within Wyoming*	Depletion of Streamflow in Wyoming					Water Flow Leaving Wyoming
		Irrigation	Municipal, Domestic & Stock	Industrial	Reservoir Evaporation	Total	(7) = (1)-(6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Colorado River Basin							
Green River Basin	2,318,000	241,600	12,000	16,200	26,300	296,100	2,021,900
Great Basin							
Bear River	413,000	60,600	800	--	7,000	68,400	344,600
Columbia River Basin							
Snake River Basin	4,721,600	83,700	700	--	4,700	89,100	4,632,500
District Totals	7,452,600	385,900 (85%)	13,500 (3%)	16,200 (4%)	38,000 (8%)	453,600 (100%)	6,999,000
State Totals	17,341,500	2,145,500 (82%)	35,900 (2%)	32,600 (1%)	387,600 (15%)	2,601,300 (100%)	14,740,200

*Includes stream inflow from other states.

Source: State Engineer's Office, The Wyoming Framework Water Plan, May 1973.

EXHIBIT II-K-4

ACREAGE OF IRRIGATION WATER RIGHTS IN GOOD STANDING AND THE AVERAGE UNDER IRRIGATION

RIVER BASIN	WATER RIGHTS IN GOOD STANDING (ACRES)*	LAND UNDER IRRIGATION (ACRES)
Green River	536,900	332,300
Bear River	83,400	56,700
Snake River	152,500	94,100
TOTALS	772,800	485,100

*Includes adjudicated water rights and permits in good standing.

Source: State Engineer's Office, Wyoming Water Planning Program, The Wyoming Framework Water Plan, May 1973.

EXHIBIT II-K-5

PROJECTED MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER NEEDS
1980 to 2000
(thousands of acre-feet)

WATER USE	RIVER BASINS							
	Green River				Bear & Snake Rivers			
	1980	1985	1990	2000	1980	1985	1990	2000
Industrial	5	30	49	84	--	--	--	--
Municipal	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	5
TOTAL	8	34	54	90	1	2	3	5

Source: State Engineer's Office, Wyoming Water Planning Program, A Water Development Program for Wyoming, October, 1974.

L. Significant Data Findings, Bureau Relationships, and Key Interactions

The principal analysis issues regarding the Social-Economic Profile which emerged during the preparation of this document were related to the lack of uniform coverage and reporting procedures for information in many of the data categories examined. This aspect of the profile was due, in part, to the general data gaps which exist because of the rapid growth and development which has occurred in the state and within the SEPA since 1970 when the last census was taken. Thus, population, housing, income figures, and land use information has changed significantly. Moreover, information in many of the topics, for example land usage, is reported by different federal, state, regional, and/or local sources without any mechanism for consistency or comparison even though much overlap occurs. This results in often conflicting figures for such categories in land use as urban lands, vacant lands, municipal lands, and the like which had not been uniformly defined or inventoried.

Still another problem arose from the lack of uniformity in carrying out socioeconomic analysis by the respective agencies in the region. As a result, the most timely and up-to-date information on people's attitudes, values, and cultural norms focused on those areas where growth issues have been strongest and where the support for such studies has been greatest -- Rock Springs-Green River, and to a lesser extent Jackson, Wyoming -- to the exclusion of the other counties and communities within the District. While not entirely unexpected, this data deficiency was nonetheless problematic in several of the categories examined. In spite of these general data gaps and deficiencies, identified in each topical section of the report, there was a wealth of information available to the analysts which yielded a picture of the SEPA region with particular focus on those areas and communities where concerns are the greatest. Because the SEPA encompasses only five counties, with really two major geographical and socioeconomic regions delineated by the

northern and southern areas, much of the analysis and data reflects conditions in most of the region; certainly in the most heavily populated part of the region.

In Sweetwater, Lincoln, and Uinta Counties, the issues raised were those attendant upon a growing community's desires to establish a stronger economic and social base in the midst of local economic and industrial growth related to coal and mineral production and energy development, with oil and gas development a growing sector which is anticipated to expand in the future. The availability of goods and services; the likely employment and income trends in the region; housing trends and public services; and the ability of the area's economic base to diversify in order to sustain the rapid short-term growth and development over time are some of the problems which were identified and which are being examined by state and local authorities.

In another instance, the concerns of Sweetwater County focused on the extent of population increases and new development likely to occur there. Issues which are being examined include "new towns" and subdivisions being built and their proper locations; the adequacy of public utilities to service those new residential areas; the need for coordinated planning among county, local, and state agencies relative to growth and development and, in general, the ability of the local economy to sustain growth in a manner both positive and acceptable to the residents. Sweetwater County enjoys perhaps the best position relative to its ability to meet demands for public services and accommodate the growth that will occur. Its fiscal base is sound, while its resources are a prime attraction for new development. Yet, Sweetwater County also faces many of the same problems as its neighboring communities. The provision of goods and services is, at best, limited with a result that consumers must often look outside of the SEPA, and outside of the state, for certain major purchases and needs; the economy, though more diversified than the smaller communities, is still heavily dependent on mineral development and related activities; and, like its neighboring communities in the SEPA, Rock Springs-Green River is for some things an expensive place to live.

Other counties likely to experience growth in the near future, notably parts of Lincoln and Uinta Counties, may be less prepared due to their smaller size and lesser resources. The Bridge Valley area of Uinta County is particularly vulnerable as it is relatively undeveloped and yet within easy access of the major commercial centers at Rock Springs-Evanston and Kemmerer. New roadway improvements will heighten this development.

The Star Valley area of Lincoln County will likely experience increased growth as a result of planned expansion of mineral development in nearby Idaho to the west, plus proposed roadway improvements between the two states. Jackson to the north in Teton County has been experiencing growth related to tourism and second-home activity and this will also likely continue. Plans in the community to deal with this growth are progressing and will continue as well.

For the Bureau of Land Management and the Rock Springs District Office, these issues are not always directly related to management of National Resource Lands or mineral leasing activities. However, at some point, the economic and social implications of mineral development and its concurrent effects on communities and people will be felt by areas outside of the immediate activity.

A key source for much of the most current data in the SEPA is with local planners and officials within respective counties and cities, particularly those like Sweetwater and Lincoln, having the resources to undertake their own studies. This is also true of those communities who have experienced the greatest impacts from "boom" growth and who have analyzed their present positions and future opportunities and options relative to the mineral and energy development industries. State agencies also can provide some additional information useful to BLM planning and management responsibilities. A listing of the key agencies and individuals with information relating to the topics covered in this document is provided in an appendix to this report under separate cover.

This document is a compilation of these and other available materials. It is not only a Social-Economic Profile of the Rock Springs District, but also is an attempt to identify some of the pressing issues felt in the SEPA and suggest areas for further analysis.

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